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LAST EDITION

## NEW SAFEGUARDS IN WAR ARE URGED ON UNITED STATES

Attitude of Nation Toward Germany's Allies Is One of Leading Questions Soon to Be Determined by Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the view of some senators who form the advance guard in preparation for the opening of Congress next week, the United States is undergoing a test of its stability and a trial of its efficiency as a popular government. According to the legislators who have thus far arrived, all other considerations in the coming sessions are to be set aside for the one purpose of safeguarding the national interest and integrity. More than that, it is felt that the very existence of the United States is at stake in this war. For it is a matter of common knowledge now that if the Central Powers are not defeated this country will have to meet them alone if the Allies are overcome. That has been the intention of Germany all along in its world domination plan.

In the line of needed measures to assure the safety of the country, Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, Democratic whip of the Senate, presents the following three paramount questions that will come up at this session:

1. The attitude which the United States shall assume toward Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, Germany's allies.
2. Enactment of a law which will make it possible to take away from naturalized citizens of the United States their citizenship if they do not support the Government.
3. Enactment of a law taking from the civil courts and placing in the hands of the military authorities all cases where persons destroy food intended for the army and navy, blow up bridges, place bombs for the purpose of destroying life, or indulge in sabotage.

Senator Lewis says the action with respect to the allies of Germany is necessary because they are making common cause against the United States.

"At the same time," said Senator Lewis, "in declaring war upon Austria I have no doubt but what a distinction will be made between the Austrians and the Hungarians and Bohemians. The Hungarians and the Bohemians are anxious, and have for a long time been anxious, to establish democratic forms of government. Also we must distinguish between the Austrians and the Poles. I do not think that we can in any way be considered as favoring any plan which Italy may have for taking territory from Austria."

The President and the Congress have made it clear that the United States is not in this war for any territorial aggrandizement or to aid any other nation to take territory.

"It is high time," Senator Lewis added, "that some steps be taken whereby it will be possible for the United States to take away from naturalized citizens the rights and privileges of United States citizenship and the protection it gives those who will not support the Government."

"If they will not support the Government, will not fight for it when necessary, then I say take away their citizenship and send them back to the land to which their sympathies turn."

"In the case of the American citizens who were born here, and in whom citizenship is inherent, and who refuse to support the Government, a law should be passed which would take away from them suffrage, the right to hold office, and other similar privileges which they now have."

"Any persons who destroy food intended for the army, place bombs, commit sabotage, or destroy bridges, should not be given the benefits of civil prosecution, with the endless appeals and delays attendant thereon. They should be handed over to military courts-martial. After a few of them had been hanged or shot, we would cease to have so much trouble with these outrages as we now have."

Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who was out of line with the Administration last session in its foreign policy, now comes forward in advocacy of a declaration against the allies of Germany, provided it meets the approval of the Executive.

"There should be an understanding, of course, between the two branches of the Government before any action is taken," said Senator Stone. "But we are, in fact, now at war with Germany's allies. The situation is anomalous. It would, in my opinion, simplify matters greatly if we should declare war against Germany's allies. It seems to me exceedingly advisable and would greatly simplify the situation."

"I have understood that some, if not a large number, of Austrian troops have been on the western front. They may now, or soon be actually fighting against the American forces, the two forces firing at each other. Anyway, the Austrians are desperately engaged with Italy, which is one of our allies, just as much as France or England."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—Signor Orlando, Baron Sonnino and Signor Nitti, the latter possessing intimate knowledge of Italy's financial and economic position, have left for the allied conference in Paris.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

It seems possible to say this morning that the line of the Plave has been held. In other words, the British and French reinforcements have reached the Italian front. After a vast expenditure of man power the Austro-German columns have failed to accomplish their end, and the sight may soon be witnessed of the endeavor to push them back even from what they have gained, and to clear Italy.

From Palestine comes the news of further advances in the direction of Jerusalem. Moving up the railway, along the branch line to Jerusalem, General Allenby's troops have occupied Bittir station, some six miles southwest of the city, and have advanced to Ain Karim, only three and a half miles west of it. The Turkish garrison is therefore surrounded on three sides, leaving the desert on the East their only means of escape. General Allenby's great difficulty at the moment appears, consequently, to be the capture of Jerusalem without destroying it, and of this no doubt the Turks will take full advantage.

In the Cambrai sector the Germans, after a quiet day, made a desperate and unsuccessful effort, late last night, to recover Bourlon wood. In the village itself, on the outskirts of the wood, the fighting, General Haig declares, is still absolutely continuous.

British Troops Near Jerusalem  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—An official communication was issued last evening, dealing with operations in Palestine. It says:

Our mounted troops have captured Bittir station and Ain Karim, 3 1/2 miles west of Jerusalem. Strong bodies of Turks are holding the high ground west of Jerusalem and covering the Jerusalem-Shechem road to the north.

Another official communication dealing with the fighting in Palestine says: General Allenby reports that his

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## GERMAN CANARD DENIED IN BRITAIN

King Authorizes Mr. Balfour to State That No Secret Privy Council Meeting Was Held to Plot War Against Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Monday).—A categorical denial of a "falsehood plain to anyone acquainted with public life in this country" was given by Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons today.

A question was asked the Foreign Minister regarding a report in the Hamburger Nachrichten of Nov. 8, to the general effect that a secret Privy Council meeting, attended by King George, was held in London in July, 1913, at which war with Germany was advocated, after a discussion in which Mr. Asquith, Lord Kitchener, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Morley and others took part.

Mr. Balfour replied as above, adding that he had, however, made specific inquiries for the benefit of those unacquainted with British public life. King George had granted him permission to state on his authority that no such meeting was held. Lord Kitchener was not a member of the Privy Council on that date, while the statement referred to had all assured him that there was not a vestige of truth in the story.

Whoever the author of this fanciful fiction might be he had certainly contrived to adorn his story with every circumstance of improbability and absurdity which German thoroughness could calculate and imagine.

Answering questions arising from the Russian situation, Mr. Balfour said that there had been no reply from the British Government, nor as far as he knew from any of the allies to the Maximalist armistice proposal. He also stated that since the Provisional Government's fall no Russian Government had been established with which the British Government found themselves able to enter into relations.

Mr. Bonar Law announced to the House amid cheers, that the Government had sanctioned new rates of pay for soldiers and sailors, involving an increased charge to the exchequer of £65,000,000 in the first year alone, and £69,000,000 for the second year. The first figure represents an increase of £15,000,000 on the total estimate for the first scheme drawn up.

The House agreed without division to making the proxy vote for soldiers and sailors, and merchant seamen abroad permanent instead of limiting it to a period of 12 months after the war.

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Gen. Armando Diaz

Commander of the Italian armies which have successfully checked the Austro-German invasion and the efforts of which have been supplemented by the French and British, it is reported, in an attempt to turn the tide of battle

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## GARY SYSTEM TO STOP IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Gary system is to be abolished in New York's public schools January 1. This announcement has been made by Mayor-elect Hylan and his new administrative officials, following a meeting at which it was decided to search for a substitute system.

VON HERTLING TO SPEAK

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—The German Imperial Chancellor, Count von Hertling, is to make his first speech to the members of the Reichstag on Saturday, according to Berlin dispatches today.

NEW YORK'S Police Commissioner Speaks at City Hall

German Overseas Trade Prospects.....

## APPEAL FOR DRY- BOSTON SENT OUT

Dorchester No-License Association Asks for Special Efforts Toward Getting Votes Against the Saloon in City Election

Protests now being made by residents of Dorchester against the establishment of another saloon in that part of Boston bear upon the question of how far local objections to the licensed drink evil should have weight in the granting of a license, where a license policy exists for a large community. An appeal to pastors and others interested in moral conditions is being sent out by the Dorchester No-License Association, asking special efforts toward getting votes for the no-license cause in the coming city election, because the example of the effect of the present license policy on Dorchester in the granting of a license for a saloon at Dorchester avenue and Hancock street.

One other saloon has been in existence at this corner for several years. Dorchester formerly voted no-license, but recently has given majorities for license. The determining unit is Boston as a whole, and Dorchester essentially a residence suburb has had to accept saloons because of the vote of Boston. John P. Murray holds a license from the Licensing Board for the new place; granted him as a transfer from his former place of business, 1146 Washington Street. His license for the Washington Street saloon expired May 1 last, but not until about six weeks ago was he granted a license for the sale of liquors at his new saloon.

The Dorchester No-License Association's appeal is made by a special committee consisting of Sanford Bates, Raymond P. Delano and Robert H. Magwood. Mr. Magwood is secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League. Says the committee's appeal: "The new government plan at Squantum, so close to Dorchester, is a direct appeal to every Dorchester patriot to do his bit towards national efficiency by removing, so far as possible, anything likely to impede the nation's progress in getting our forces across the sea and in properly protecting them."

"The Licensing Board apparently has no conception of its duty to the city or to the nation. License-holders who hope to save the financial value of their paper by a transfer to our district have had more weight with the board than honest, industrial interests, multitudes of earnest citizens, including direct abutting property owners, together with civic and charitable organizations."

"Recently a license of one John P. Murray—formerly on Washington Street, near Dover Street, in Boston—was transferred from his pocket, where the license paper had long rested, to a location at Glover's Corner, Dorchester, and last week a mortgage of \$7000 was recorded on this place to the Harvard Brewing Company. We do not believe that the plant represents half the value of the mortgage."

Within a half mile of the Charles-town Navy Yard are 36 licensed places authorized by this board, which was entirely willing to push one of these

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## TROLLEY SERVICE COMPLAINTS FILED

In Worcester and Springfield Alleged Inadequate and Unsatisfactory Conditions to Be Topic of Hearings

Complaints against alleged inadequate trolley car service in Boston as well as other New England cities have crystallized into action in Worcester and Springfield. Cars overcrowded so that passengers have to hang on the steps, to say nothing of not even finding a strap to hang onto, as well as complaints against irregular and infrequent running time are the chief points made by many riders. Part of the complaint is based on conditions of long standing, the petitioners say, while in some cases it is the result of the sudden and unusual demands made by the heavy traffic in such places as Squantum and the Fore River in Greater Boston and in other places where there is increased manufacturing activity resulting from war business.

Worcester's street railway problem is to be aired out at a public hearing to be conducted by the committee on street railways of the Worcester Common Council on the night of Dec. 6.

Civic organizations, who have been gathering data for several months to present at a public hearing, contend that the schedules of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, the chief railway of the city, are not properly maintained and in many respects need changing; they feel that car-riders should not be obliged to stand on the steps of the cars, and some are endeavoring to have the ordinances amended so as to provide that no fares need be paid when the passenger is not furnished a seat.

Workmen's associations are complaining that they are forced to wait too long for street cars at the close of their day's work, and that the cars, when they do come, are filled with passengers taken on at previous stops. The result is that delayed cars soon block the following cars, with the result of a string of cars and general congestion in all traffic, including automobiles and other vehicles.

On the other hand, the street railway company declares that the service, generally, is as it is because of inadequate revenue, and that better service could be afforded if the company were allowed to increase its receipts by some means, either abatement of certain taxes or increased fares. The high cost of everything connected with the operation of street railways has advanced to unprecedented prices, consequently the service must be reduced, it says. Railway officials answer, in reply to the complaints of congestion on the street cars, that there would be no congestion if everybody did not attempt to board the first car that comes along. The patrons are urged not to overload the first car that comes.

The vote of the committee to hold the hearing was unanimous. The motion was made by Councilman Joseph V. Rafferty. The opinion was general that, assuming that the trolley service is as inadequate as has been represented, the committee should go to the full extent of its powers to have it rectified. Councilman John C. Ware, chairman of the committee, said: "This hearing is to give the people of Worcester an opportunity to air their grievances against the alleged poor service furnished by the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company. We intend that officials of the company, as well as the general public, shall be heard."

It is understood that the authority of the committee ceases after it has made its report to the Common Council, but the council may ask for a redress from the Massachusetts Public Service Commission if the evidence brought out at the hearing warrants such action.

In Springfield, practically the same situation as in Worcester prevails, excepting in Springfield the jitney-bus line has grown so large that it is becoming a formidable competitor to the Springfield Street Railway Company. The company is now being heard by the Massachusetts Public Service Commission in Boston on its petition for permission to raise its fares, and establish a zone system, while representatives of civic organizations are appearing in objection.

Publication of the report made by John P. Fox, a street railway expert, to the effect that a fare raise would not be justifiable, was greeted with approval by members of the Springfield Better Car Service League. The League yesterday sent this telegram to the Public Service Commission:

"The publication of the report of Expert John P. Fox on the local trolley situation is causing the people of Springfield and vicinity whom we represent to ask what guaranty we will have for better service in the event of any raise in fares. We protest strongly against any raise of fare and against the zone system."

The report of a committee of the City Council, which has been making a survey of the situation, recommending certain changes in the ordinances, was returned to the committee last night by the City Council, with directions to consider the subject further and report at the next meeting of the council, probably in two weeks. The committee recommended that the \$1000 bond required by jitney-bus operators be reduced to \$500, and that the jitneys be barred from two of the main thoroughfares of the city.

## SUPER - WAR COUNCIL FORMED

Cabinet Members and Heads of Important United States Boards to Meet Weekly

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A super-war council for the United States was formed today to unify and coordinate the Government branches in the prosecution of the war. The council is composed of the secretaries of war, navy, treasury, interior, agriculture, commerce and labor, and Food Administrator Hoover, Fuel Administrator Garfield, Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board and Chairman Willard of the War Industries Board. It will meet weekly.

The new council, officially announced this afternoon by Director Gifford of the Council of National Defense, is intended to meet criticisms that the various war making agencies of the Government are not working in harmony. These leading officials will now thresh out their problems together, and cooperate in every way possible, it was officially stated.

The defense council comprised of Cabinet members Baker, Daniels, Lane, Houston, Redfield and Wilson, of labor, is incorporated bodily in the new super-council.

## CONFERENCES HELD ON THE MAYORALTY

Efforts Made to Reduce Number of Boston Candidates in Hope of Uniting Various Influences More Effectively

Conferences looking to the elimination of one or two of the four leading candidates for the mayorality of Boston have been held within the last few days. It is known that efforts have been made and pressure brought to bear to induce two of the more recently announced candidates to quit the field and thus allow the Good Government Association and other civic influences to unite the more easily and effectively in this contest.

Supporters of Andrew J. Peters say that he is waging an increasingly effective campaign. He does not propose to make the people tire of his candidacy, they announce, and is keeping himself in the background while the public demand to see and hear him is growing. At the proper time, they say, he will step to the front of the platform and wage a vigorous speaking campaign but it will not be of more than ten days or two weeks' duration. Mr. Peters declines to allow the opposition candidates to make him take ground in the contest of their own choosing. He says he will not dignify miscellaneous questioning or badinage with serious answers until he is ready to do so from his own platforms and then it will be in his own way. Concerning this situation, he said last night:

"I trust no voter will misunderstand my position with reference to the questions which various candidates for Mayor are asking me, or in regard to their challenges for joint debates."

"I am conducting my own campaign according to my own notions, and do not propose to be diverted by clamors or cries from anxious opponents. I believe that the people of Boston are tired of the self-praise and bombast with which they are being satiated."

"When the proper time comes my rallies will be announced and no friend of mine need fear that I will fail to answer any proper questions addressed to me. Nor will I fail to give reason for the faith that is in me that I shall be the next Mayor of Boston."

"The voters want from their Mayor for the next four years results and not talk. The present time calls for deeds, not words. Joint debates between candidates for Mayor have always in the past proved of no value and have generally degenerated into rivalry in self-praise between the participating candidates."

"I am talking every day with citizens from all parts of Boston, and I must say that the situation for my candidacy is everywhere gratifying. My fellow citizens are clever enough to understand the reason for the torrent of words my opponents are putting out. The old adage of whistling to keep their courage up quite fits the situation."

Congressman Peter F. Tague at meetings last night in East Boston asked Mayor Curley to make affidavit as to "the profits he received from private enterprises in which he has engaged since becoming Mayor of Boston. Mr. Tague said he would tell where he got every cent he is spending in his campaign if Mr. Curley would do the same. He said:

"I want to tell the public frankly how much of it came out of the mouths and off the backs of the children of city employees. I want him to tell the people how much of it was planned for by him when he raised the salaries of city employees several months ago, and if at that time he made the mental reservation that the increases would come back to him in the form of a campaign fund later."

Mayor Curley last night in an address before the Italian Citizens Club of Roxbury, attacked Mr. Peters' stance on the Spanish War Veterans Preference Bill in the Legislature in 1902.

## GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA HAS NO UNIFIED PATTERN

Bolsheviks Reign at Petrograd, Moscow and Kiev, but Caucasus Has Parliament of Its Own—Elections in Progress

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday).—The Government of Russia is a patchwork affair, forming no unified pattern. The Bolsheviks now reign at Kiev, as well as at Petrograd and Moscow, but the Caucasus has formed its own moderate Socialist parliament, excluding Bolsheviks, and demands its independence.

In Siberia, local revolutionary organizations have arranged a treaty of neutrality. Both here and in the Caucasus, order is undisturbed and elections for the Constituent Assembly will be carried out uninterruptedly.

In the Kiev Government and elsewhere, especially near the southern front, violent disturbances have occurred, marked by a tremendous destruction of buildings and cattle. The Cossack territories are most orderly.

Actual elections to the Constituent Assembly are now in full swing, and the Bolsheviks are apparently determined not to risk the return of their opponents by too nice a regard for liberty of opinion. The Cadets' efforts to print newspapers have been suppressed by the Red Guards, and their proclamations have been torn down, while the moderate Socialist parties have occasionally had similar treatment. No one can forecast results, as there are uncertain factors, particularly the attitude of the peasants.

Russia is divided into over 70 constitencies, returning nearly 740 members, but Lithuania is held by the enemy and will have no elections. Every male and female has a vote, if over 20, and all soldiers on active service, if over 18. The municipal authorities in towns and the rural councils in the country run the elections. While the issue is uncertain, it is quite possible that the Bolsheviks will be at the top of the poll without a clear majority, that there will be a strong Cadet representation, and that between these extremes there will be groups of members representing the many moderate Socialist factions. The utterances of leading Bolsheviks indicate that they will only recognize the constituent assembly if they have a majority in it.

The position at the northern front is reported that there has been no bread for several days, and something like a famine is also approaching on the Dvinsk front. The increased railway disorganization has made matters much worse, for in many places the railway track was torn up to prevent an advance of the troops on Petrograd.

Yesterday a meeting of the Petrograd garrison and representatives of all Socialist parties was held. The Bolsheviks spoke very violently and other speakers equally severely criticized the Bolsheviks, but ultimately the meeting passed a resolution expressing confidence in the Bolsheviks and condemning the moderate Socialist parties for declining to have dealings with them. This shows the attitude of the garrison, while the attitude of other sections was indicated in the Bolshevik effort of Saturday to obtain a written admission of their authority from the employees of the state bank under pain of dismissal. The employees of all grades contemptuously refused, despite the threat of military force.

The position at Kiev was that energetic resistance was offered to the Bolsheviks until the Ukrainians joined them. Troops were summoned from the front and the railway union played a somewhat similar part to that of their colleagues at Petrograd, admitting Ukrainians but excluding Government troops, and thus the Bolsheviks gained a victory. The Ukrainian rada has set up a Ukrainian republic, federated with Russia. The Cossack Congress at Kiev took up a neutral attitude and moved from Kiev.

## "Treason to Russia"

Professor Harper Thus Sums Up Operations of Bolsheviks

The following article was written for The Christian Science Monitor by Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian in the University of Chicago, who has just returned to the United States from Russia. Copyright 1917 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Bolsheviks are doing a thorough job of it while they are at it, or, rather, while they have the chance. They are perhaps logical, but are utterly regardless of consequences. Even the extremist newspaper of Maxim Gorky, which has been unable to accept what they are doing now and uses the word "lunatics"; and the Den, a Socialist-Democrat paper, speaks of Lenin and his crowd as "traitors" and "German agents."

One of the demands of the Bolsheviks from the very beginning has been the publication of all treaties. Milyukoff resigned from the post of Foreign Minister in the first Provisional Government rather than betray the Allies. Tereshchenko was able to protect the confidential correspondence which Russia had received from



her allies. When the Bolsheviks seized the government buildings two weeks ago, Petrograd, the Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, was reported to have taken and concealed the treaties between Russia and her allies. But the Bolshevik Trozky has found correspondence on the agreements made with the Allies, and is now giving them out to the world.

Trozky tries to cover himself: "When the German people publish the documents in the chanceries of the German Government, they will not show up in any better light." And perhaps he is naive enough to think that the mere suggestion implied will be sufficient to produce the "revolution" in Germany. Now if one had any ground at all for anticipating a similar move on the part of Germany, the damage done by the mad acts of the Bolshevik might not be so great. Many have thought that the time for secret treaties has passed, and that it might be a good thing to throw all the cards on the table. But when only one side does this, while the opponent still holds his hand covered, the former is a fool, and not simply a bold gambler. Trozky is careful not to promise a revolution in Germany; he chooses his words with caution. He says that this is a possible way of bringing about the revolution in Germany, and perhaps in France and even America. But the implication is that the revolution in Germany will come, and that peace will follow. This is evidently in Trozky's expectation—a wild one, as the Russians will soon learn.

But the treaties, or correspondence shedding light on the contents of the treaties themselves, have been published. The aims of the Allies become more definitely known. Are we ashamed of our aims? Turkey is to be considerably reduced, spheres of influence in Persia more clearly defined, and so forth. Perhaps the German colonies are to be held and not returned. We have our reasons, which will not be accepted by the Germans, but which satisfy our consciences. We say quite frankly that we wish to secure ourselves against a repetition of what the world is having to face today.

Another act of the Bolsheviks has not attracted the attention it deserves. To date it is only a proclamation. The Bolsheviks "Commissioner" on Nationalities has defined the term of the formula "self-determination of peoples," and admits the separation from Russia of Finns, Ukrainians, and so forth. As the Bolsheviks have been working actively to this end, in Finland, the Ukraine and the Caucasus, this is more than a proclamation outlining future policy. It threatens a de facto recognition of the same Bolshevik intrigues who have been working at Helsinki, Kiev and elsewhere. The sailors of Kronstadt have been a "people" of a distinctive type, fortunately. Thus Kronstadt can apply "self-determination," and divide out from Russia.

The Bolsheviks wish the break up of Russia, for the holding together of the Russian state is "imperialism." Of course it will be unfortunate if Germany does not have her revolution without delay, for Germany might take advantage of the weakened position of Russia, unless she also splits up, and changes her psychology right away. But if she does not, it will not be the fault of the Bolsheviks of Russia. The Bolsheviks of Germany, whoever and wherever they are, should have revolted.

In order to assist the "comrades" of Germany, the Bolsheviks order fraternizing with the German soldiers at the line. And then they order the demobilization of a large section of the army. The demobilization order is the third mad act of the Bolsheviks. Here again the Bolsheviks have shown a considerable degree of cleverness. For months, in fact, ever since the Revolution of March, it has been the plan to demobilize part of the army. When the new leaders discovered the number of men under colors, they were dumbfounded. Did the old crowd deliberately call these millions to arms, in order to produce anarchy, which they thought to be able to use to their own ends? This was the question many asked. It has been impossible to demobilize these men, however, though they were clogging things at the front, and eating the country out of house and home in the rear. But until the new discipline could be established, the authorities, Kerensky and his aides, did not dare even use the word demobilization. Now the Bolsheviks destroy the small measure of discipline that had been reestablished, and then start in to demobilize. Will the whole line demobilize? If it does, then Russia will indeed suffer, for the soldiers will sweep the country clean as they refile in disorder. And Russia then will be another disaster by which to remember the Bolsheviks. One might add that Germany will not be able to derive much advantage from this disaster; Germany will not be able to get much out of the country thus devastated; she will probably be afraid to penetrate into the anarchy that will prevail; and she will not be able to denude the line completely.

The Bolsheviks' program provides for revolution in all countries, and especially in Germany. The "people" in the countries of the Allies must act first, and the Germans should logically follow the example, and so forth. If the German people do not act, do not play the new game, then of course one will have to adopt other rules, or rather come back to the old rules. The war will be resumed, and pushed to victory. But the damage done during these weeks, in the last two days! It will take months, perhaps years, to undo what the Bolsheviks have done. And the Bolsheviks are doing all this in the name of "revolution." It is not revolution, but stupidity, fanaticism, or whatever you want to call it. And whatever it is, under the circumstances, it is playing into the hands of Germany. It is treason to Russia, and to her allies.

Some may suggest that the only way to save Russia now is, in fact,

peace. And, looking to the future, they see the need for the Allies, from selfish interests even, to do what they can to hold Russia together, and keep her out of the clutches of Germany. But peace now will ruin Russia. The real leaders in Russia have been saying: "We must save Russia for the sake of the Revolution—the Revolution of March. Russia is not worth saving unless one can also save the Revolution. But to save Russia and the Revolution one must win the war." They are undoubtedly saying the same thing now. They have been unable to prevent the mad acts of the Bolsheviks. To date the long-expected move from other camps, the camps of the Milyukoffs, the Kaledins and the Korniloffs, has not materialized. They are not simply hiding their faces in shame, but have been unable to act. Many feel that Russia has forfeited the right even to be considered by her allies. But if the real Russians dared send a message to the Allies their sense of shame will prevent them from doing so until they can show that they have been able to reestablish their leadership—it would undoubtedly be: "Our only hope is the defeat of Germany."

### Consul-General Resigns

Representative in Pacific Coast States  
• Repudiates New Regime

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Rather than take orders from the Bolshevik Government of Lenine and Trozky, Artemy M. de Wozdoff, Russian consul-general for the Pacific Coast states, has wired his resignation to the Foreign Office in Petrograd. He declared the same course will probably be adopted by most if not all consular officers in America and throughout the world. "I am following substantially the precedent set by our Ambassador, Boris Bakhmeteff, at Washington," said Mr. Wozdoff. "Of course we shall remain on duty till our successors are properly appointed. These resignations will show our earnest condemnation of the anarchism reigning temporarily in Petrograd. I hope the protests of Russia's foreign representatives may have an influence in showing the people at home the world's opinion of such lawlessness and bad faith toward nations that spent lives and treasure to save Russia from German tortures. I believe the Bolsheviks cannot last more than a month or two."

### Secret Document Published

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—One of the secret documents published by Leon Trozky is the dispatch of Oct. 9 from Mr. Tereschenko, former Foreign Minister, to the Russian ambassadors in London and Paris, stating that Mr. Kerensky, replying to representations by British, French and Italian ambassadors, on questions of army reorganization, the restoration of order and increased production, declared he would endeavor to prevent their action being misinterpreted and rousing irritation against the Allies. On this date, Mr. Tereschenko requested the Russian ambassador in Washington to inform Mr. Lansing of the Russian Government's appreciation of America's conduct in refraining from taking part in this allied demarche.

### Bolshevik Demand Property

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The Bolsheviks' Commissioners have proclaimed the abolition of class titles, distinctions, and privileges. All persons henceforth are "citizens of the Russian Republic." The corporate property of nobles, merchants, and bourgeois, according to the proclamation, must be handed over to the State.

### Second Army Favors Peace

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—A congress of the second army, with one dissenting vote, has passed a resolution approving all the measures promulgated by the Council of National Commissioners, including the decree for an immediate armistice and peace and favoring the government of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

The resolution appeals to all soldiers not to support Mr. Kerensky and the Provisional Government generally "against the people." The most striking passage in the resolution follows: "The second army, with arms in its hands, will defend the authority of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and the National Committee. At the first order of the Military Revolutionary Committee of the Second Army which is clothed with full power, we will advance as one man against counter-revolutionists in the rear, as well as at the front."

"On our part we are taking all measures for the removal of counter-revolutionary elements from the commanding personnel of the army, for the immediate democratization of the army and in particular for the transfer of the higher authority in the army to elective bodies."

Rear Admiral Verdersky, in announcing his resignation as Minister of Marine, gives as his reason lack of sympathy with the course of the Government of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates relative to an armistice. He, however, exhorts his subordinates to continue to carry on the work of the department.

### Allied Protest Received

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—According to the Vienna Correspondence Bureau today, General Dukhonin, formerly Russian com-

mander-in-chief, announced he had received an allied protest against a separate peace. The allied communication, the dispatch declared, intimated a separate peace was "fraught with serious consequences."

### RUSSIANS DECEIVED, SOCIALIST PAPER SAYS

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Tuesday)—The Leipzig Volkszeitung, the chief organ of the German Independent Socialists, prints an attack on the majority Socialists in connection with the Russian developments. It accuses the majority faction of "having given their Russian comrades false information about the situation in Germany." The Volkszeitung says the majority Socialists have assured the Russians that the German Government, in the East, will respect the rights of nations to determine their own destiny, "despite the fact," the newspaper remarks, "that it is well known both inside and outside of Germany that the German Government will not do anything of the kind."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Commenting on the assertion of the Leipzig Volkszeitung that the German Government is pursuing annexationist aims in the East, Vorwärts, the Socialist organ, says:

"According to the Government's own declarations, that is incorrect. If it were correct the Social Democracy would naturally have to take up a position of sharpest hostility to the Government. If it now comes to negotiations with the Russians, the German Government will soon recognize that it could not strive for any other peace than that which the German people desire. The German people will not wage war five minutes longer in order that Poland may become Austrian and Courland and Lithuania Prussian."

### CANADIAN FISH EXPORT LICENSED

Canadian war measures for food conservation have been applied to the exporting from that country of dried, salted, and pickled fish, according to notice received by the Boston Fish Bureau today. Local fish importers were notified that they might save serious delays if they got in touch with their shippers at once. The Fish Bureau officers said that the Canadian Government had issued orders prohibiting such fish exports without licenses obtained from the Food Products Commissioner at Ottawa.

Statistics issued by the Boston Fish Bureau show the catch of salted cod landed at Lunenburg, N. S., in 1916, to be 218,060 quintals, and at Labrador and Newfoundland for the same year 1,210,000 quintals. Salted mackerel landed in Canada during 1916, totaled 28,324 barrels. Fish received by Boston dealers from other than United States ports during 1916, which includes canned, salted and smoked fish, totaled 2,338,146 packages, according to the Fish Bureau records.

Most of this fish comes here from Canada, although Norway, Sweden, and Denmark also send quantities here, under normal conditions.

The Yarmouth and the St. John steamers have brought great quantities of fish here on every trip, and on one recent trip of a Yarmouth steamer, eight carloads had to be left in Canada for a future trip.

### GERMANY REFUSED PEACE BY JAPAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A German offer of separate peace to Japan, made through Scandinavian diplomats, has come to light. Germany proposed that Japan should keep Kiaochow, but not oppose the establishment of another German settlement on the Chinese coast after the war, while the question of the former German islands was to be discussed at negotiations to be opened immediately in a neutral European town. The proposals were rejected and German papers hostile to Dr. von Kuehlmann are making capital out of the failure.

### LEWISTOWN'S NEW HIGH SCHOOL

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Lewistown's \$150,000 high school building has just been dedicated. A special dispatch to the North American says the structure is built of steel and brick with Alentown imitation stone trimmings. The auditorium seats 1000 persons. There are 20 class rooms, manual training department, gymnasium with large cages for basketball, shower baths and dressing rooms. The department of domestic economy includes a modern dining room and kitchen. Dressmaking will be taught.

### NEW BRITISH AIR MINISTER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Lord Rothermere, brother of Viscount Northcliffe, is the new air minister. Lord Rothermere is also interested in newspaper enterprises, and is stated to be a man of exceptional business ability.

### MALVY CASE TO GO TO TRIAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The committee of the Chamber appointed to look into the Malvy question has approved M. Forquet's report favoring the sending of M. Malvy to trial before the high court by 18 votes to 5. The Chamber will discuss the report tomorrow.

### AUTO DRIVER IS FINED

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Merton E. Hall, of Auburndale, was found guilty yesterday, of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor. The court imposed a fine of \$150.

## CHARGE MADE AGAINST VATICAN

The Morning Post of London Asserts It Was Implicated in Propaganda Connected With Recent War Reverse in Italy

How the attitude of the Vatican in avoiding the taking of a stand against Teutonic atrocities in the present war can be reconciled with requests for contributions in America for the support of the papacy is the question raised by the editorial herewith quoted.

The Morning Post of London, England, in an editorial on Nov. 23, said: "The time has come when it is necessary that the Allies should consider with some care what is their position in relation to the Vatican. That the recent Italian reverse has been largely due to the influence of the treacherous representations disseminated among the Italian armies is known; that the Vatican was implicated in that propaganda is also known, and the result was a disaster so grave that its effects cannot yet be measured."

"If we are to come to the plain truth, the Vatican has leaned from the beginning to the side of Austria, the Holy country, out of all Europe, the Holy See retains its strongest remnant of political subservience, and late events have shown that the Vatican has gone further and has actively, but actively, espoused the Austrian cause."

"We cannot afford at this point of the war to preserve the attitude of profound innocence of foreign affairs, which is the fable of the British Foreign Office. . . . The British public, the French public and the Italian public are under no illusions on the subject of the Vatican. Either these political intrigues and machinations are a danger to the cause of the Allies or they are not; and if the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs assures us that there is no reason for misgiving, we regret to say that misgiving will not thereby be removed."

"The country is entitled to demand of the Government what in their view is the attitude of the Vatican, and if any protest has been addressed by them to the Holy See. As the matter stands, we cannot but conclude that there is in Italy a center of disaffection in secret league with Italy's moral enemy."

In all Roman Catholic churches of the Chicago archdiocese, says The Chicago Daily Tribune of recent date, there was read a letter from Archbishop Mundelein, asking the Roman Catholics of Chicago to make a generous offering for Peter's Pence, the annual gift from Catholics the world over to the pontiff for his personal needs and charities. Chicago's Peter's Pence offering last year of \$65,000, was said to have been the largest given by any archdiocese. A letter of thanks from Cardinal Gasparri to Archbishop Mundelein and the people of the Chicago archdiocese was read in connection with the appeal.

"From a million homes," the letter says, "have gone forth the pick and flower of our manhood, and this people in whose veins flows the blood of a score of races again stands ready to pour forth treasure and blood and life itself for freedom at its country's call."

Of Pope Benedict, the letter said: "Nowhere in this wide world is there a Roman Catholic worthy of the name, who is not proud of our Holy Father. He is the one bright calm, compassionate figure, standing forth amid the gloom of the night and the horror of this conflict that has rent asunder all Christendom. He is the one beacon of hope toward which the tired eyes of the stricken, sorrowing, suffering people of Europe and Asia have turned. To them he seems like another Christ, whose vicar he is, and it is in answer to their agonizing, heart-rending plea, 'Lord, save us, we perish,' that he cries out, even as did his Master, 'Peace, be still.' And reverently have they listened to the Holy Father, popes, kings and presidents, Roman Catholics, Protestants and pagans, and, thanks to God, none of them in their answer to him has closed the door of hope of an early dawning peace."

"Surely, nowhere else will we find a more eloquent, a more beautiful, a more Christlike example to imitate than our Holy Father himself. From the first moment he took up the heavy burden of the papacy he has labored unceasingly to bring back peace and sanity to the frenzied nations of Europe."

Even though poor himself and with revenues cut off, this father of the poor, this comforter of the afflicted, reached down into his almost empty purse to share the few remaining pence with the suffering children of Poland, Belgium, and Lithuania."

### SIR STARR JAMESON PASSES AWAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Sir Starr Jameson passed away yesterday afternoon. It was in 1873 that Leander Starr Jameson went to South Africa, after taking his medical degree at London. He rapidly acquired a considerable practice at Kimberley.

His meeting with Cecil Rhodes was an important step in the careers of both men, who began to talk over those great schemes of political and economic expansion, which eventually, through Jameson's influence with Lobengula, led to concessions being granted to the British South Africa Chartered Company in Matabeleland. This was the beginning of Rhodesia, of which Jameson became administrator in 1891.

In 1895 came the Jameson raid, on the last day of the year, with 600 men of the Bechuanaland police and others, the idea being, by a raid of the

Transvaal from Mafeking to support the rising of Outlanders in Johannesburg, which did not materialize. Instead, Piet Cronje was sent with a strong force by Kruger to meet the raiders, who had to surrender, Jameson and his officers being condemned to be shot. They were, however, handed over to the British authorities, Jameson being sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment, but afterward released. Dr. "Jim" took part in the Boer war, and afterward became a member of the Cape legislative assembly for Kimberley in 1900. In 1904 he became Premier of Cape Colony, holding the position for four years. In 1907 he became a privy councillor and, in 1911, a baronet. His Afrikaner sympathies and keen interest in South African development enabled him to establish intimate relations with many of his former Boer enemies.

## WOMEN BEING URGED TO VOTE

Active Work to Bring Them Out for Participation in School Board Elections

Active and intelligent interest in the schools of the country and participation in the election of the school authorities in all the States in which any degree of equal suffrage exists, are being urged upon women in the municipal elections throughout the United States. Particularly active work is being directed in Boston where the educational system has long engaged considerable attention from other parts of the country because of the advanced steps it has taken.

Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the American School Peace League, and president of the Boston Home and School Association, said today:

"It is the patriotic and civic duty of every woman to register and vote, to take an active interest in the school situation, and vote for the men she believes best suited to carry on the work of the schools. The schools are the place where we should conserve the most, especially during the war. The school is the bulwark of the nation's life. We should see that it is kept up to its highest efficiency and that nothing is allowed to impede its progress."

England and France have recognized that education is a vital issue in war time. France has increased appropriations for education, and is carrying the work on against fearful odds. England has appointed an educational commission with an expert at the head. We should profit by their experience and example, and women should do their utmost to preserve the integrity of the school especially at this time."

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, a foremost suffrage leader believed that aside from her interest in suffrage every woman should register and vote in the coming election for School Committee members. Quoting the anti-suffragists she said, "The right to vote carries with it the duty to vote." Every woman, suffragist and anti-suffragist, should live up to this. It is woman's duty to support the schools at the polls. The New York victory should affect the school vote in Massachusetts. Before long Massachusetts women will have the full vote and they should make the most of what they now have."

## SUFFRAGIST ATTACKS DISLOYAL LAWMAKERS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Launching an attack on the 1917 Pennsylvania Legislature, during which she said that some of its members were virtually controlled by the German-American Alliance, Mrs. J. G. Miller of Pittsburgh, acting state president, opened the fight which suffragists will conduct against pacifism, pro-Germanism and disloyalty, in her address to the delegates attending the forty-ninth convention of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association at Pittsburgh, says a dispatch to the Public Ledger.

Declaring she had proof that the German-American Alliance controlled a number of votes in the last Legislature, Mrs. Miller asserted that the loyal women of Pennsylvania will see to it that the Legislature of 1919 is made up of men who are Americans in every sense of the word, and that the German-American Alliance "shall not have the power it had in 1917."

## BAN ON DIE ZUKUNFT REMOVED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The German papers announce that the ban on the appearance of Die Zukunft and on Maximilian Harden's public lectures has been removed.



## FUR COATS

Fur-Lined Coats  
Sheep-Lined Coats  
Leather-Lined Coats

Now shown in great variety for both Civilian and Military wear. Excellent Garments in every detail.

'Their Service Exceeds Their Price'

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY  
400 WASHINGTON STREET  
BOSTON

## APPEAL FOR DRY BOSTON SENT OUT

(Continued from page one)

much nearer—to a point opposite the east gate.

"At the hearing in this case the chairman of the board expressed surprise when a remonstrance was entered in behalf of Commandant Rush of the navy yard. The chairman stated that a remonstrance had at first been filed by the commandant, but that he understood it to have been withdrawn later by telephone. This statement suggests a bias on the part of the chairman. Does it indicate a particular fitness for his position?"

"More than a year ago a committee of citizens from various sections of the city, in an interview with Governor McCall, were assured he was not in sympathy with the transfer of licenses to the suburban districts. Shortly afterward the Governor appointed Fletcher Ranney to the Licensing Board and made him chairman, later appointing William M. Prest. It is fair to say that Mr. Prest has not been able to attend the hearings."

"The continuance of the board's policy of pushing licenses outward has recently been called to the attention of the Governor, who again claims that it is contrary to his desires."

"The hearing on the Murray license was postponed until after the state primaries. It was then called on Saturday following, at 9 a. m. This was a most inconvenient time for the people to attend a public hearing."

"The granting of the license was not justified by any evidence offered at the hearing nor in keeping with the wishes of a great majority of those present, and it was in direct opposition to the expressed attitude of the Governor. The action of the board in this case, as in the Charlestown Navy Yard case, was as if it had been created to serve the liquor trade."

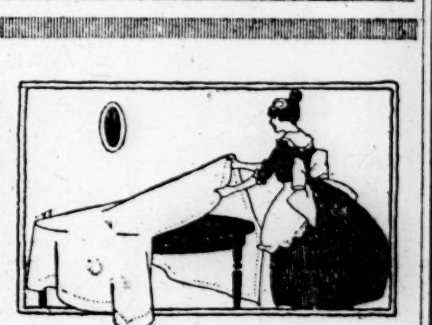
"These several facts each merit the careful attention of the voters, who must recognize that, since the Licensing Board chooses to defy both the Governor and the people, the only remedy immediately at hand is a majority for no-license."

Activity toward obtaining votes against the licensing policy in the suburban districts is being manifested by churches and organizations generally. At Rosindale a meeting will be held tonight in the Congregational Church. It will be addressed by Willard O. Wiley of Beverly, and Miss Cora F. Stoddard, secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation. A number of other meetings are planned. Work throughout the State as well as in Boston in behalf of the prohibition cause is being directed by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, of Beverly, as head of the Woman's Missionary Association of Massachusetts, which as an organization is emphasizing the economic relations of the drink evil.

In 13 churches of Dorchester next Sunday morning 10-minute talks in behalf of prohibition will be given by speakers associated with the work of the Dorchester No-License Association. Meetings for the cause were held yesterday in the Pilgrim Congregational Church and at the Meeting-House Hill Church. The Dorchester district is changing so greatly with the advent of new industries and the development of the large government plant at Squantum that there is believed by the local workers to be greater need than ever of no-license votes this year.

## SPANISH EXCHANGE AT A LOW POINT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—Certain important financial and commercial questions are causing anxiety. The Spanish rate of exchange on London has almost touched a record, being



## Table Linens for Thanksgiving

A special purchase from McCrum, Watson & Mercer, Belfast, Ireland, enables us to offer some exceptional values. Examples of values:

Satin Damask Linen	Value Price
Table Cloth, 22 1/2 yds.	7.15 5.45
Table Cloth, 22 1/2 yds.	8.05 5.80
Table Cloth, 22 1/2 yds.	10.75 8.15
Napkins, 22x22 in.	7.50 5.85
Napkins, 26x26 in.	9.85 7.35

Double Satin Damask Linen	Value Price
Table Cloth, 22 1/2 yds.	10.75 8.00
Table Cloth, 22 1/2 yds.	12.50 9.55
Table Cloth, 22 1/2 yds.	12.85 10.00
Table Cloth, 22 1/2 yds.	17.35 10.00
Napkins, 22x22 in.	13.00 12.35
22 Table Cloth, double satin damask.	
22 1/2 yds., 24x34 yds. and 24 1/2 yds., values from 18.75 up to 27.85. Special 12.95	

Chandler & Co.  
Tremont Street, Boston.

Liberty Bonds  
\$105.00  
372-378 BOYLSTON STREET

down to within a few centimes of 20 pesetas to the pound, and the Finance Minister, Signor Ventosa, states that the economic situation of the country demands the establishment of a definite system of exchange with every nation.

Meanwhile the merchants demand the lowering of food prices and the reestablishment of normal transport conditions or they will decline to pay taxes, close their establishments and take any further necessary steps.

Spanish Ambassador Returns  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—The Spanish Ambassador in London is in Madrid to confer with the King.

Meetings Favor Strike Amnesty  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—In Madrid and many large provincial towns crowded demonstrations favoring an amnesty of the strike committeemen have been held, 10,000 attending the Madrid meeting.

Spain Resents New Barred Zones  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—The German announcement regarding new barred zones caused much discussion and resentment, the feeling being that Spain will be among the chief sufferers, her overseas and coastal traffic being severely hit. At the same time the general impression is that the German decree is an admission of weakness and desperation.

## PROMISED REFORMS IN PRUSSIA PUBLISHED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Details are published of the reform bills the Prussian Government will introduce in the Diet this week.

The first gives a single vote, by secret ballot, to every Prussian over 25, and provides for redistribution of seats, increasing slightly the representation of large towns. The second modifies the control of finances by the upper chamber, stipulating it shall no longer reject or adopt the budget en bloc. The third deals with the reform of the upper chamber.

## AMERICAN MISSION HONORS LAFAYETTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Many prominent resident Americans accompanied Colonel House to Lafayette's tomb on Sunday morning, where a wreath was laid bearing the inscription, "The American War Mission, in grateful remembrance." In the afternoon Colonel House, with General Bliss, was received by the Premier, M. Clemenceau, the conference lasting several hours.

Filene's baby shops



Children may buy their furs comfortably and with confidence

A separate shop for just little children's furs on the third floor. The policy is the same as that of the big upstairs fur shop—look like what it may, each fur is sold by its right name.

Fur coats, sizes 2 to 6, \$20 to \$60. Fur carriage robes, hats, bonnets, sets, \$3.95 and more.

Filene's—mail orders filled—third floor

Washington Street, at Sumner—Boston

## AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL  
Sunday Afternoon, Dec. 2, at 3

BEETHOVEN'S  
Colossal Choral  
Symphony

Dr. KARL MUCK, Conductor  
350 SINGERS

FLORENCE HINKLE, Soprano  
MARGARET KEYES, Contralto  
ARTHUR HACKETT, Tenor  
ARTHUR MIDDLETON, Bass

Boston Symphony Orchestra  
100 MUSICIANS  
Seats \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50



PAPAL SECRETARY  
AND VATICAN NOTE

Cardinal Gasparri Dwells Closely  
on the International Situation  
in a Communication Addressed  
to the Archbishop of Sens

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A very remarkable letter, which has not been given general publicity, has been received by Manager Chesnelong, Archbishop of Sens, from the Papal secretary, Cardinal Gasparri, with reference to the Pope's peace note. According to the custom, the Archbishop had sent dutiful congratulations recently to the Pontiff on the occasion of the double anniversary of his election and enthronement. The message was transmitted through the medium of Cardinal Gasparri, and the latter acknowledged it in a long communication in which he dwelt closely upon the international situation. "You are aware, Monsieigneur," he writes, "of my letter to the Bishop of Valence. That letter expresses the astonishment that I have felt at the generally hostile attitude of the French press in regard to the pontifical appeal. I showed there (what, however, is made clear by a simple perusal of the pontifical document) that not one of the points indicated by the Holy Father, as basis of a just and durable peace, could wound French patriotism. More than that, some of these points are clearly favorable to France, so that if there is in the pontifical letter a favored nation, that nation is neither Germany nor Austria, but rather France and Belgium. Consequently my surprise and astonishment were very great.

"It has been suggested that the pontifical act has been inspired by the Central Empires and particularly by Austria; that assertion is entirely false. The declarations of the Vatican, and that of the German Chancellor, the answer of the Central Empires, the opposition of the Pan-German press, and the Conservative press of Germany, place this point beyond doubt. I may add that by a delay, quite accidental, in transmission, the Emperor of Austria and his Government were the last to become aware of the pontifical letter. Apart from this, the genesis of the pontifical act is very simple, and it is not necessary to have recourse to any foreign inspiration. Through the declarations of statesmen or of the parliaments of belligerent powers, His Holiness had observed with the liveliest satisfaction that on certain points there was substantial agreement. He then gathered together these points, stating them definitely, to complete them, to examine them in a spirit of conciliation, taking into account, so far as was just and possible, the aspirations of the peoples; and that was the whole of the pontifical act of Aug. 1.

"Thus, for example, nearly all the belligerents, Russia, France, England, Germany, Austria, had declared that peace should be terminated without indemnities. Russia, Germany, and Austria made no distinction between war expenses and the damage caused by the war, indicating in this way that reparation for these damages would not be demanded. M. Ribot was the only one who declared that in the future peace negotiations, France reserved the right to demand reparation for the damage caused on her territory, without its necessarily being the fault of the military authorities. That is why, in the third clause of the pontifical appeal His Holiness proposed that, as a general rule, there should be reciprocal condonation of the expenses and damage of war, adding that if special reasons led to opposition in some cases, these reasons should be weighed with justice and equity. Conceived in generous terms, this proposal did not exclude the reserves formulated by M. Ribot, and France is free to judge whether, even in the hypothesis of victory, it would suit her to prolong the war, if only for a year, to claim from Germany reparation for the damage for which she would be liable.

"They say also that the Holy Father, in his capacity as supreme judge of morals and justice, ought before everything else to declare on which side is the wrong and on which the right. Truly this is a strange criticism! In the interests of humanity, the Holy Father in his letter assumes the office of mediator, doing his utmost to induce the belligerent nations, each of which pretends to be right, to lay down their arms, to begin to confer, and to be reconciled. But, I ask, is it part of the rôle of mediator to determine which of these parties is right and which is wrong? If you wished to settle that question, is it likely that the object sought would be achieved, that of getting the parties on the way to reconciliation and peace? Lastly—and omitting some other points of smaller importance—it has been objected that the propositions of the Holy Father are not wholly realistic. It is stated, particularly, that reciprocal and simultaneous disarmament ought to be ranked as one of the aspirations destined to remain unaccomplished. Yet disarmament is wished for by all, without exception, as the only means by which the danger of war can be removed, to remedy the financial difficulties of governments, to prevent social convulsions which, without such a measure, are too dreadful to contemplate. But when it becomes a matter of determining the means of realizing and maintaining this disarmament, the agreement ceases. I do not hesitate frankly to confess that of all the systems so far considered none is really practical. And yet this practical system exists.

"The Holy Father in his appeal of Aug. 1, out of deference to the heads of the belligerent states, believed that he ought not to indicate it, preferring to leave to them the task of determining it; but, it seems to him, that the only practical system, and one, moreover, which is easy of application with a little goodwill on both sides, would be the following: To suppress, by a common agreement among civilized nations, obligatory military service; to constitute a court of arbitration, as already stated in the pontifical appeal, to decide upon international questions and in the end in order to prevent infractions, to set up a universal boycott against any nation that wished to reestablish obligatory military service, or which refused to submit an international question to a court of arbitration, or to accept its decision. Lord Cecil himself, in his speech, has fully recognized the efficacy of this measure. And indeed, omitting other considerations, the recent example of England and America is evidence in favor of the adoption of this system. England and America had, in effect, voluntary service, and in order to take an effective part in this war they had to resort to conscription. This proves that voluntary service supplies all that is necessary for maintaining public order (and is public order not maintained in England and America as well as, if not better than, with other nations?) but it does not furnish the enormous armies that are needed for modern war. In suppressing then, by a common agreement among civilized nations, this obligatory service and replacing it by voluntary service, we should obtain, automatically as it were, and with no disturbance of the public order, disarmament, with all the happy consequences that have been indicated above.

"Conscription has been for more than a century the real cause of a multitude of evils which have afflicted society: to arrive at a simultaneous and reciprocal suppression of it will be the real remedy. Indeed, once suppressed, conscription could only be reestablished by law, and for such a law, even with the present constitution of the central empires, the approval of Parliament would be necessary—an approval very unlikely for many reasons, and above all, because of the grievous experience for the present war. Thus it would come about that for the maintenance of the agreements reached we should have, what is most desired, the guarantee of the peoples. If, on the other hand, the question of peace or war were submitted to the peoples by referendum, or at least to Parliament, peace among nations would be assured, as far as it is possible to assure it in this world.

"I find, Monsieigneur, that this letter becomes somewhat lengthy: I beg that you will attribute the fact to my love for France and the pleasure I have in communing with you. . . . P. Cardinal Gasparri."

DEBATES IN THE  
ITALIAN CHAMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Signs of unrest were observable among the deputies when the sitting was resumed in the Chamber, and various alterations took place before Signor Grosso-Campagna rose to protest against the language Signor Bissolati had employed in addressing him on the preceding day. He also wished to renew his protest of the day before against the accusation that he had in any way incited the disturbances at Turin. If there were any foundation for the accusation it was the Government's duty to take action against him. On the contrary, he had done his utmost to allay agitation.

After the resumption of the discussion on the vote on account, the debate proceeded more tranquilly. Signor Soderini, speaking on the question of agricultural production, declared that the exemption from the army for work on the land had been made too late, and he emphasized the necessity for taking steps to insure a better corn harvest during the following year.

Turning to the question of foreign policy he praised Baron Sonnino's action with regard to Italy's relations with Greece. He was followed by Signor Bentini, who said that after the incident of yesterday's sitting the Socialist party felt they had to combat a new form of reaction. They did not fear this, for it could be only a passing phase. He objected to the new decree which had followed the publication of the Lazzari circular as he considered that it was of a reactionary character. This brought a denial from Signor Sacchi, the Minister of Justice, who declared that on the contrary the decree was formed so as to leave the greatest liberty of judgment to the magistrates. Signor Anivabene next drew attention to the insufficiency of the Italian mercantile marine and objected to the way in which the shipping service was organized.

In reply, the Minister for Transport, Signor Riccardo Bianchi, declared that on the whole they were making the best use of their shipping, although in some instances mistakes might have been made. The ships under State control were in excellent condition, while not quite so much could be said for ships in private ownership. These, owing to lengthy repairs, had not been used to their full extent. A service of control over these repairs had been organized with the result that the ships laid up for repairs had been reduced by two-thirds.

Everything possible was being done to make the fullest use of their ships, but the disadvantages arising from the necessity of conveying merchant ships, in order to protect them from submarines, must be admitted. He was glad to be able to state that the maritime transport service and the service on land connected with it were working well, although he did not deny that further improvements might be introduced. The last speaker in the day's sitting, Signor Nuvoloni, emphasized the need for increasing agricultural production in the country.

[Article No. 1 on the "Debates in the Italian Chamber" appeared in the Christian Science Monitor on Nov. 26.]

LABOR VIEWPOINT  
AS TO REVOLUTION

J. H. Thomas Characterizes as  
Complete Illusion "the Bogey  
of a Revolutionary Ferment"  
in the United Kingdom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The series of articles, recently summarized, entitled "The Ferment of Revolution," painted a somewhat gloomy picture of British labor under the influence of revolutionary theorists defying its nominal leaders, putting forward impossible demands in the face of war necessities, and avoiding its fair share of the common burden. Needless to say the truth of this picture was immediately challenged by writers and speakers who described the series of articles as alarmist, and the picture drawn of labor as a complete caricature.

Mr. J. H. Thomas was entitled to give his views as the spokesman of the railwaymen, who constitute the largest single trade union in the country, with a membership of 400,000, and branches throughout the country to the number of 1300. He did so both in the columns of the Evening Standard and on the platform, and his conclusion was that the bogey of a revolutionary ferment was a complete illusion. On the positive side he declared that there was a feeling among the workers that they should not return to the pre-war standard of life, and that there was "a spirit abroad that the common people should have healthier, happier and more comfortable conditions of life." Among all classes, however, serious thinking was going on. Conscription of thought could no longer be considered as a dream of the revolutionary, but rather as a most fair means of meeting the burden pressing so heavily on the State. The State's present rate of expenditure demanded new methods of meeting it, and he had no doubt one way would be by means of a levy on capital.

In dealing with specific charges made in "The Ferment of Revolution" articles, which are to be reprinted in a pamphlet, Mr. Thomas pointed out that publicly and privately he had reminded his union that their interests were secondary to those of the State, and he instanced the fact that their pre-war demand for an eight-hour day and increased wages had been suspended at the outbreak of war and no attempt had since been made to take advantage of abnormal conditions. The demands made for war bonuses were the result of sheer necessity to meet the increased cost of living, not the result of propaganda. He himself had denounced the method of war bonuses as a vicious and injurious to those who had no organization to protect them. But with the unjustifiable rise in the cost of living and the incontrovertible profits, in enormous dividends, of profiteering, they could not be blamed for refusing any longer to submit to unnecessary hardships such as the Government had the power to prevent. In any case, Mr. Thomas contended, before any war bonus or war-wage increase was demanded, labor urged the Government to stop profiteering and to deal with food prices so that the burden might fall on the nation as a whole.

Mr. J. H. Thomas controverted the statement that the organized labor movement consisted of well-to-do wage earners in receipt of from £2 to £5 per week. The vast majority were not in receipt of the £2, even including war wage increases and bonuses. Admittedly, the labor movement there were individuals opposed to the existing order, but there was no ground for linking them with the continuous change of thought in political and trade union circles. The way to avoid strikes was to deal promptly with the workers' grievances, not to ignore or delay consideration of them.

One thing only would cause a revolution, namely failure by the Government to recognize the national desire for improved conditions of life, and any attempt to keep the people down by force and to perpetuate the inequalities of the past century in the distribution of wealth.

The New Statesman, in an able analysis of The Times articles, described them as cleverly written, but with a minimum of knowledge. The idea of half the nation or 4,000,000 families—a figure which the article said The Times writer had got from the aggregate of trade union membership—being affected by the "ferment" was comical. So was the inclusion in the "individualist" nation of the "wage earners in the industries" not yet taken over by the State, as if these workers had no trade unions and contributed no contingent to the "labor world." Still more so was the assumption that the individualist nation—of former capitalist and employers—now employees of the State, of the properties classes, the learned professions, the trading and agricultural interests—included, as sharing its objection to drastic social changes, the farm servants, the unorganized general laborers of the towns, and sweated workers generally.

Such reasoning, the New Statesman said, was simply midsummer madness. There was no such extraordinary cleavage as The Times writer said. His quotation—frequently repeated—"demand upon demand, strike upon strike, blow upon blow, until the capitalist state is destroyed," as the maxim of the revolutionists, was from an obscure pamphlet printed five years ago in a remote village and representing the current views of a single trade union, much less of the 4,000,000 trade unionists. As to exacting tribute, the New Statesman said,

the boot was on the other leg. No one had yet been able to adduce a single industry in which, even after the latest war advances had been included, the wage rate for the work done had risen, taking the industry as a whole, even so much as the cost of living had risen. The devaluation of money was not due to the rise in wages, but to the government's policy of the inflation of capital by borrowing. On the other hand, so far from capitalism having been already dethroned, as The Times writer contended, and so far from the former employers and capitalists having become civil servants or pensioners, their aggregate net private profits, after deducting all the increased expenses of production, the excess profits tax and all depreciation and reserves, as admitted to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, had increased during the war by some £500,000,000 annually. Far from not having contributed proportionately, the wage-earning class, as a whole, had actually borne the financial burden of the war, to an extent greatly in excess of what political economy could approve. Neither the Trades Union Congress nor the Labor Party could be said to be even faintly permeated by anything more revolutionary than the proposals passed and the programs adopted at their conference. "But it is just because these proposals (on which it may be predicted that the new electorate will be in deadly earnest) do insist on (1) a deliberate effort by the Government to maintain unimpaired the standard of life of the people, (2) payment of the whole cost of the war and of reconstruction according to the accepted orthodox canons of taxation, and therefore very largely by such successive levies on private riches as will sweep away (as one minister has already told us) 'half our income,' and (3) the negating of the war of any protective tariffs, uncontrolled capitalist monopolies, or chartered exploitation of imperialism for profit, that attempts will be made to persuade the ignorant of their revolutionary character. It is really against the genuine and legitimate demands of the wage earners—which, to the perplexity of the property owner, political economy now heartily supports—and not against the sham bogies of The Times that the rich man's barrage is put up."

An interesting fact brought out by the discussion was that just as the revolutionists referred to by The Times, of whom there are, of course, at least a certain number, circulate propagandist literature in their own interests, something of the same kind is attempted by the "extremists of the right." The Evening Standard announced that it had been approached with a view to the insertion in its columns of advertisement rates of articles on the lines of "The Ferment of Revolution" articles. None, of course, questioned the fact that the articles in The Times were what they appeared to be, bona fide articles presenting a point of view.

HOW STATE COULD  
SAVE £100,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. H. Wilson Fox, M. P., honorary secretary of the Empire Resources Development Committee, was the chief speaker at a luncheon given at the Aldwych Club, at which Sir William Bull took the chair.

It was calculated, said Mr. Fox, that after the war the national debt would amount to £6,000,000,000, necessitating an annual revenue of at least £600,000,000. Not more than one-tenth of that amount could be expected to be raised from direct taxation, while direct taxation would throw an undue burden upon a limited section of the community. The policy advocated by the Empire Resources Development Committee was the development under state auspices of some of the resources and opportunities of the Empire, under conditions which would give to the State a direct financial interest in the results. The State must first of all interest itself in those important directions where there was waste, whether of energy or of resources. The wastage in their power supply, for instance, was at most incredible. Ten years ago the Witwatersrand Goldfields were equipped with the best individual steam power plants that money could command, and coal was available near by at from 2s. 6d. to 5s. a ton; yet by the introduction of a central power system a saving of £3,500,000 had been made in the working of the mines themselves, which, added to the sum of £500,000 paid by the power company in dividends and interest on debentures, meant that on the original outlay of £7,000,000 there had been a total return to all concerned of upwards of £4,000,000 per annum, and that without utilizing by-products.

In England, continued Mr. Fox, the plant for the generation of electricity was about 12 times as large as that in use at the present time on the Rand, while the total capacity of engine-power installed was more than 60 times as large. If a considerable proportion of this equipment were centralized and care were taken to make a profit from by-products, as well as from the sale of power, the State could derive a profit of at least £100,000,000 per annum, while considerably reducing the cost to the consumer. In other words, a saving might be effected equivalent to a reduction of 2s. 6d. in the income tax.

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GREAT AUSTRALIAN  
IRRIGATION SCHEME

Tour of Inspection Along the  
River Murray Brings to Light  
Importance of the Subject —  
What the Prospects Are

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Unquestionably one of Australia's great problems is that of irrigation. For a comparatively new country she has many problems that require handling with statesmanship. Various irrigation schemes have been carried out with the greatest possible satisfaction, such as the Burrinjuck dam, a masterpiece of engineering ingenuity on the Murrumbidgee River in New South Wales, which regulates the flow of the River Murray.

The River Murray Commission not long ago made a lengthy tour of inspection. The commission consisted of Senator the Hon. P. J. Lynch, former Federal Minister for Works, as chairman, and representatives of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. The tour was one of no little importance. There is no doubt that the war has to some extent cast a shadow over their activities, and although excellent work was done it has not attracted the attention merited. The tour extended over something approaching 500 miles, from Wentworth to Murray Bridge in South Australia and the impression received by the commission was that the country traversed, although limited in extent, presents in miniature the many pleasing features and great intrinsic value of the huge river system. It is in its power to aid production by moistening the thirsty soil of the vast areas lying within its basin that the river has special interest and profit for the Commonwealth. Here, where production has too often depended on erratic seasons, on water more than on land, the immeasurable gain of dispelling doubt and disappointment and converting chance into certainty, by turning its waters back on the land, is fully apparent. What the undertaking will mean as authorized under the River Murray Waters Act to settlement and production can safely be gauged. Under the scheme, which does not pretend to exhaust the power of the river system for irrigation, the area to be served amounts to 1,400,000 acres, including that covered by existing diversions.

On the practicable basis of subdivision in the existing irrigation settlements in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia, this large area of artificially watered land should easily provide for 40,000 homes. With this number of homesteads rooted in the soil and permanently insured against drought and its consequences, a firm foundation is provided for subsidiary industries. It is not an extravagant estimate that a stable addition of 1,750,000 will be added to the population as a direct and immediate consequence of the full operation of the scheme now begun. Apart from the three states directly concerned, the work has a specially national significance in its domestic and economic aspects. The weirs in the River Murray, through bringing into dependable production 1,500,000 acres hitherto doomed to chance or sterility, will radically affect the grocers' bills of the Queensland stockman, the Kalgoorlie miner, and the Tasmanian timber hewer. The cost of living being kept within reasonable limits, the economic development and social life throughout the Commonwealth must be enhanced. Further, on the experience of Mildura—where a few hundred irrigators produce £500,000 worth of produce annually—it is mathematically certain that tens of millions will be added to the national wealth when waters are fully occupied.

By way of brief comparison with the United States, where the value of artificially supplied water in production is more highly assessed than in Australia, the latest figures are illuminating. California (about half the size of New South Wales) has 1,800,000 acres irrigated; Colorado (a little larger than Victoria), 1,900,000 acres; Montana (less than half South Australia), 1,300,000 acres. Small as the scheme is in comparison, yet, with the liberal aid given to settlers by the States concerned, it should easily prove the best means of diverting population from urban to rural life. On the irrigation settlements already developing along the Murray, there is wide scope for a mass of grit and industry with a little capital of £200 or so. He can get a holding and be paid wages while he is bringing it to the producing stage. Then he is allowed easy terms for repayment of such advances. A better chance than this for getting a home and independence cannot be conceived. The mystery still remains why so many young men cling to the cities in wage-earning work at the mercy of the landlord and casual employment, when a rent-free home and assured competence can be so easily had on the countryside. The story told by the settlers in the settlement along the big river is one of unvarying success.

During the commission's tour of inspection, the following sites and works for proposed locks Nos. 2 to 9 inclusive; the site of proposed work

for storage at Lake Victoria; the works at Blanchetown, where No. 1 lock is being constructed. The construction of this work has been satisfactorily completed, and pile driving, in connection with the concrete foundation for the lock, is well advanced. A complete and up-to-date plant, costing about £80,000, is now in use on these works, and the commissioners were favorably impressed with the businesslike manner and sound lines upon which the scheme is being carried out by the Government of South Australia. The best advice was obtained from an officer specially recommended by the United States Government. The works at Blanchetown are under the control of an experienced engineer, who has had extensive knowledge of similar work on the large American rivers, where weirs and locks are an essential feature of their control. The rock quarry and crushers in working order lower down the river were also inspected. In addition to the foregoing, the Commissioners visited the following irrigation settlements: Mildura, Merbein, Curlew, Renmark, Berri, Cobdogla and Waikerie, and also the reclaimed swamp area at Myponga. They were most favorably impressed with the results achieved at each of these places. The work of investigation is now proceeding in connection with dam sites for the Upper Murray storage above Albury, under the joint control of the states of Victoria and New South Wales.

Australia places the greatest faith in irrigation. Vast numbers of acres that are at present of little or no value, will, it is hoped, before long be capable of cultivation owing to the system of irrigation.

PROPAGANDA IN  
FRENCH SCHOOLS

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The air is full of rumors of pacifist and other propaganda; there are new discoveries or proposals almost daily, and some of them arise in the most unexpected quarters. One of some peculiarity has been traced and dealt with vigorously. It was found that some weeks ago circulars had been sent out privately to a large number of teachers and others connected with primary and secondary education, and a meeting was held at which some of the speakers insisted on the necessity for suppressing the history of wars, and especially of the present war, from the school books, so that in the minds of the forthcoming generations there should be no sentiment of hatred against Germany. When this information came into their possession the Michelet Committee, which is devoted to furthering national education by history, caused a vehement protest to be circulated in all educational institutions. The initiative has been taken by the staff of a young ladies' lycée in Paris, and, when all those who protest have added their signatures, the document will be sent to the Ministry of Education.

Among other things it says: "At the moment when the most odious enemy that France has ever known occupies against vast portions of our territory . . . far from dreaming of ever extending to that enemy a fraternal hand, far from wishing beforehand to blind the France of tomorrow, we condemn as impious, dangerous, and anti-French, a propaganda which seems to offer as a motto for our national future 'Forget!' To our minds the true French motto on the morrow after this war should be 'Vigilance et Souvenir.' The Michelet Committee, in giving the utmost possible publicity to this form of protest, declares that while those teachers who are fighting at the front are doing their duty nobly, those in the rear, in all the schools of France, are heart and soul at one with them."

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NEW OIL FIELD  
IN CALIFORNIA

About 2000 Acres Near Los  
Angeles Expected to Prove  
Productive—Nine Companies  
Already Operating There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A new oil field of considerable importance has recently been opened up about eight miles from Los Angeles, according to information given out by the State Mining Bureau here. It seems probable, says the mining bureau, that about 2000 acres will prove productive at reasonable drilling depths. One well put in by the Standard Oil Company is flowing about 7000 barrels a day, of 24 gravity oil, from a depth of nearly 3800 feet.

The fact that nine companies, both large and small, are operating in this field, is interpreted by the mining bureau to mean that there is not, as has been asserted, a combination between the large producers to restrict output and force the Government to rescind its conservation policy and open up Government reserves for production.

The fact that a shortage of oil does exist, says the bureau, has already been proven by investigation carried on by the State Council of Defense through a special committee, of which Max Thelan, head of the State Railroad Commission (the state public utilities body), was chairman.

Wells started in the State since the beginning of the year, says the mining bureau, number 859, and indicate that the year 1917 will see more wells completed than any previous year.

The new oil field reported by the mining bureau is referred to as the Montebello field, and lies about eight miles east of Los Angeles, contiguous to some of the oldest fields in the State. It was discovered through geological investigation.

E. L. Doheny, a large producer of oil in Mexico and California, is authority for the statement that the United States is exporting gasoline at the rate of 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 barrels a year, as compared with 7,120,000 barrels in 1916 and 5,000,000 in 1915. Oil storage in Mexico, he says, totals 10,000,000 barrels and production greatly exceeds the pipeline capacity. This authority looks for much heavier consumption of oil and its products after the war than at the present time.

The total crude oil stocks on hand in California Sept. 1, amounted to 35,217,483 barrels, according to Standard Oil figures.

## NEW YORK STOCK TRANSFER TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The state tax on stock transfers reached \$13,791,000 in the last fiscal year.

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LATEST OFFICIAL  
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

advanced patrols which had crossed to the north bank of the Nahel Auja, four miles north of Jaffa, have been pressed back by hostile infantry and now are holding the southern bank of the river and covering the crossings.

## French Gains Consolidated

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Detailed operations carried out by French troops north of Hill 344, Verdun sector, "completed the gains of Nov. 25," the French official statement announced today. The consolidation of all the new positions was completely carried out. Raids were reported in the Champagne, northeast of Lunain, west of Tahure, and in Lorraine, northeast of Nomeny.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—The German official report given out on Monday reads:

In local mountain fighting we achieved successes and maintained them against Italian counter-attacks. Army of the German Crown Prince: After a very strong increase in the artillery firing the French troops attacked on a width of four kilometers between Samogneux and Beaumont. The first waves of the attack were dispersed by our infantry and artillery fire and the enemy forces retreated to their point of departure. Many assaults by newly brought up forces collapsed in our defense zone. Numerous Turcos, Zouaves and other French troops were made prisoner. Strong firing extended from the battlefield to the neighboring sectors and continued throughout the day with great intensity, especially on both sides of Ornes.

Our infantry battalion and pursuing aviators in spite of a violent rainstorm successfully intervened in the fighting on the battlefield near Cambrai and on the Meuse supported our indefatigable leadership and troops.

Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders there has been only an increase in the artillery activity at times between Poelcapelle and Gheluvelt. There have been fore-field engagements, with the results favorable to us. Prisoners were brought in. Northeast of Passchendaele an attack by an English battalion failed.

On the battlefield southwest of Cambrai, the enemy troops obstinately repeated their attacks on Anchy. Our troops, who had been tested there in defense and attack during previous days, completely repulsed the enemy troops again on Sunday. Our destructive fire beat upon assemblies of enemy troops and also on the position where numerous tanks were being prepared for action south of Graincourt.

Minor infantry forces advanced against Bourlon, but were repulsed. English nests which remained after the recent fighting behind our lines near Bourlon were cleared in sanguinary hand-to-hand fighting. Eight officers and more than 300 men and 20 machine guns were captured.

On the southwest edge of the Bourlon wood and west of Fontaine very violent hand grenade encounters at night brought us a desired gain of ground. North of Banteux the enemy forces attacked after a violent drumfire, but were repulsed. An English attack east of Graincourt collapsed before our entanglements.

In the eastern theater and in Macedonia there have been no great fighting operations.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The official report issued today says: Another counter-attack was made during the night against a British position in the northeast corner of Bourlon Wood. The attack was repulsed. The communiqué concludes: "The weather is wet and stormy."

[The German attacks against Bourlon Wood, it may be added, emphasize the fact that this position commands Fontaine Notre Dame and seriously prejudices the position of the German forces at Cambrai. The Germans are reported to be bringing up large reserves behind Cambrai.]

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The War Office on Monday issued the following statement:

Quite violent artillery actions occurred in Belgium and north of the Chemin des Dames. On the right bank of the Meuse our batteries caught under their fire and dispersed enemy concentrations north of the positions captured on Sunday. The artillery fighting continues very spirited in this sector.

Eastern theater (Nov. 26): In the region of the Vardar, after having carried out a series of bombardments and barrage fires, the enemy troops attacked at several points along the front with detachments of variable strength. They were everywhere repulsed. In the region of Monastir and along the Tcherina our artillery and air squadron showed lively activity. Last night's statement follows:

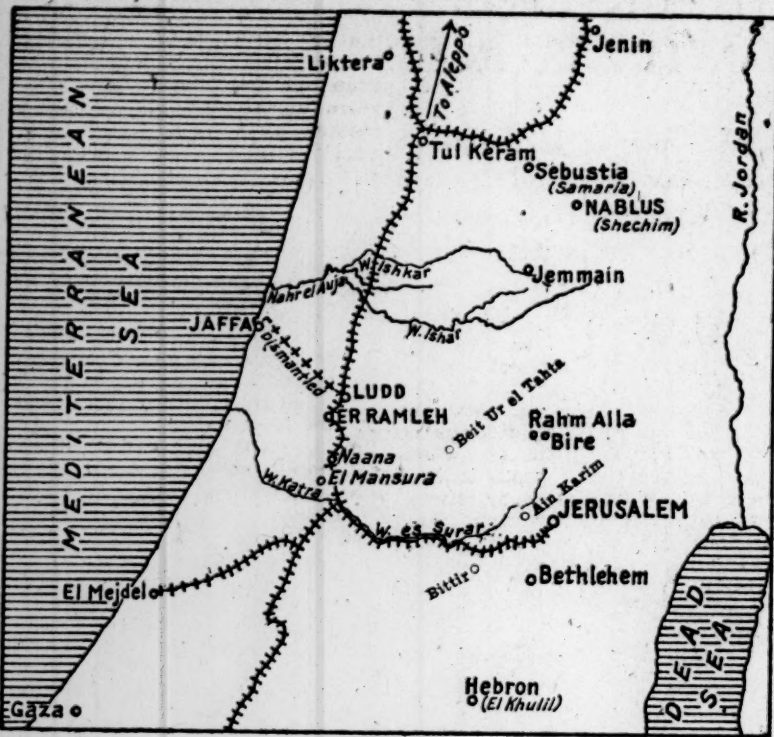
On the right bank of the Meuse, there was lively activity by the artillery in the region north of Hill 344, where our troops are organizing the positions which they had captured.

An enemy raid upon our small posts in the region of Bezonvaux was repulsed by our fire.

The night was quiet everywhere else.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—The Italian War Office issued a report on Monday which reads:

On Sunday enemy masses, supported by heavy artillery, again attempted to attack our positions between the Brenta and Piave rivers. On our left wing the enemy efforts were directed against the Monte Pertica area. They were crushed promptly, and a deadly and well-executed counter-attack on



Scene of fighting in Palestine

Closing in upon Jerusalem from three sides, General Allenby's troops have now occupied Beitir station and Ain Karim

our part was made in answer to every fresh attempt by the enemy forces. At Tasson, the Monte Rosa battalion of Alpini annihilated its assailants. At our center, where the enemy pressure was strongest, the fifty-sixth division lived up to its enviable reputation. Enemy columns which, with stubborn fury, attacked from the northwest and north in the direction of Monte Casone, Col. Dell'Orso, Monte San Laro and Monte Spinoia, were mowed down by our fire, repeatedly met by furious counter-attacks and definitely repulsed, leaving more than 200 prisoners in our hands. On our right the enemy attack started from the eastern slopes of Monte Montefenera. The assaulting waves were first checked by our artillery fire and afterward counter-attacked several times and repulsed by our gallant Alpini. A few score of prisoners were taken.

CELERY PLENTIFUL  
IN BOSTON MARKET

Celery, for the Thanksgiving trade, was plentiful again today on the local Farmers' Market, according to the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Markets. Yesterday's quotations prevailed, with Pascal as high as \$2 per dozen, while \$1.50, and Boston market \$2.25. Over 2000 bushel boxes of lettuce were reported sold, with the market inclined to be weaker. The bulk of trading was done at 50 to 60 cents per box of 18 heads. Spinach was short, with prices firm at \$1 per bushel box for the best quality. Good cauliflower also brought \$1 per box of 5 to 9 heads. Parsley sold at lower prices than yesterday. The outdoor variety brought 25 to 35 cents per bushel, and the hothouse about 50 cents per bushel. Watercress sold today for 40 to 45 cents per dozen bunches.

The price on root crops remained practically unchanged. Beets brought a range in price of \$1 to \$1.40, the smaller sized beets bringing \$1, and the larger ones \$1.40. Carrots sold for \$1 to \$1.10 per bushel and parsnip sold for \$1.00 to \$1.25. The price of cabbage remained unchanged today, bringing growers from \$1 to \$1.25 per barrel.

## Boston Sugar Receipts

Receipts of sugar at Boston today aggregated 72,745 pounds of granulated, consigned to local jobbers, and 51,000 pounds raw sugar to the local refineries. It all came by rail, and the raw from the Pacific Coast, where it was landed by vessels from the Philippine Islands. The figures were compiled by the statistical department of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

CHEAPER CORNMEAL  
SOON IS PREDICTED

Cornmeal, selling at present at high prices, is expected to be plentiful and cheaper within a short time, in opinion of local wholesale corn dealers. Alfred L. Merigold and Frank J. Ludwig, dealers at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, say that as soon as the new crop of corn reaches the mills and is ground, the price will drop and the supply increase.

Explanation of the high price of cornmeal at present was made by Mr.

Merigold today. He said the meal now being sold was ground from old-crop corn, which was purchased at high prices. The new crop will sell lower, and in view of the fact that the crop is reported the largest in the history of this country by the United States Government, the supply of cornmeal will be plentiful, he said.

Regarding the condition of the new crop, reported to be affected by conditions while it was ripening, Mr. Merigold said that each crop is affected somewhat, and that every year certain portions of the crop depreciates while in transit. It is comparatively a small portion of the crop, however, and the crop as a whole is not affected, he said.

TEXTILE SITUATION  
NOW INVESTIGATED

Effect of War on Industries Object of Work Being Done by United States Experts

Investigation of the effect of the war on industries is being made throughout the United States by experts employed by the United States Tariff Commission, and W. A. Graham Clark, formerly commercial agent for the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Boston, is in Boston today for investigation of textiles centering here. Mr. Clark plans to remain here until Friday when he will return to New York for further investigations there. He has already studied the silk industry at New York.

In talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Clark explained that the commission is gathering its data for a report to be issued from Washington. He will make a detailed report of his work here, which includes a study of the wool, cotton and textile industries, and touches upon the leather business. This work, he said, is a preliminary investigation.

Study of new industries or branches of old ones developed by the war, the status of production as compared to the imports and exports trade, wages of employees, and how the war has affected them, and the prospect of future trade, particularly regarding steps taken by American manufacturers and exporters to hold newly acquired trade after the war, are all being given attention by Mr. Clark and the other agents of the commission working throughout the nation.

Mr. Clark was aided by the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and made appointments with prominent business men for discussion of the various industries. He took up the wool question Monday and attended a meeting of wool men in search of information desired by the commission.

## INDUSTRIAL UNION MEETING

Various aspects of thrift will be explained at the Women's Industrial and Educational Union of Boston at its annual meeting tonight, when Prof. Albert B. Hart of Harvard, Felix Voronburg, and Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince will address the members. The election of officers and annual reports will form a business session prior to the addresses.

INTENSIVE TRENCH  
PRACTICE TO BEGIN

Members of Three Companies of Depot Brigade at Camp Devens' to Begin Work Under French and British Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Members of the twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth companies of the depot brigade will have three days of intensive trench-warfare training under British and French officers stationed here, in the trenches "somewhere at Camp Devens," beginning Monday morning. The men will spend the entire three days in the trenches, sleeping in them at night.

The men who will take the course are all graduates of the seventy-sixth division non-commissioned officers' school, having a technical knowledge of trench warfare as conducted today in Europe. Monday they will be given training at advancing to the trenches from a point behind the "line." In doing this they will have to crawl over the top of the trench, and the roll, the theory being that they are under fire. The entire first day will be devoted to perfecting this part of the warfare.

Tuesday they will be given practical training in the use of the bayonet and on the last day of the training they will have training in bomb and hand-grenade throwing. The training is also to include going "over the top," and advancing on the "enemy." Part of the time the men will be divided into two equal parts and they will carry on a sham battle.

The communities surrounding Camp Devens were the scenes of military maneuvers this morning, for members of the infantry and artillery at this cantonment were given long hikes in the vicinity. They stopped in some of the towns and carried on sham battles. Lessons were given in map problems. Members of the signal corps were engaged in laying telephone and telegraph lines.

Company C of the three hundred and first regiment of engineers was given practical training this morning in laying railroad tracks behind the quartermaster's stores.

Francis Outmet, the golfer, who has been attached to headquarters company of the three hundred and first regiment of infantry, "Boston's Own," has applied for transfer to the aviation corps. Maj. W. F. Knolles and Capt. Harold W. Stevens have been designated by Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges to pass upon applications for transfer to the aviation corps.

Maj. George A. Gaines of the three hundred and first regiment of engineers today had posted in all company barracks an invitation to the men to attend Rhode Island Day in Providence, Saturday.

The formal opening of the Y. W. C. A. Hostess House last evening was an important event. Mrs. Endicott Peabody in charge of the building, turning the keys over to Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges.

The building is designed that soldiers may meet their friends, buy their meals, or enjoy the sociability which the house offers, and it will be a notable acquisition in carrying out the great social plans in Ayer. Mrs. Endicott Peabody presided at the exercises, and Mrs. Harold Peabody, a member of the National Board of the War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A., described the plans of the organization, which is sponsor for the hostess house movement. She said that already 45 of these houses are being erected in different camps of the country, and they are doing a great work among the soldiers and those who visit the men.

Dr. Endicott Peabody of the Groton School was another speaker, and in his remarks, he dwelt upon the splendid moral atmosphere which surrounds the Camp Devens cantonment. A few remarks were made by Major-General Hodges, who said that he was pleased to accept the house in behalf of the soldiers and their families who come to visit them. Selections by a boys' choir were given.

The members of the committee directing the campaign for the house are Mrs. Charles K. Bolton, Mrs. John Lawrence, Mrs. Austin Peters, Mrs. George Sanderson, and Mrs. Endicott Peabody.

A number of appointments of non-

commissioned officers were announced yesterday. Greater Boston men predominating. The appointments complete the noncommissioned ranks of the three hundred and first light field artillery regiment.

Schedules of the special trains to take the men to all the New England states and New York on Wednesday have been posted in all the barracks. The question as to whether men shall be allowed the usual week-end leave on Saturday and Sunday is left entirely to regimental commanders.

The steam heating plant tests are not entirely satisfactory. Detached buildings failed to heat at all. Some barracks were warm, some were too warm, and others had no heat whatever. Officials of the heating company claim the reason for lack of heat is that the pipes have not been properly flushed out, and that within a day or two, when all dirt is eliminated, the heating plants will be more than sufficient in all weather.

## Selection Boards Instructed

Boston selection boards have received instructions from Provost Marshal-General Crowder in Washington, D. C., to begin sending out, on Dec. 15, the questionnaires to registrants under the selective draft service law.

These instructions state that unless another date is named by the provost marshal-general and communicated to local boards, they shall then, and on each of the successive 19 days thereafter, mail questionnaires to one-twelfth of the registrants in the order of liability.

In his rules laid down Marshal-General Crowder warns the boards to be very careful of their expenditures. He states that if each board will obtain one chief clerk at government expense, and other necessary clerical service free, there will be a saving to the Government from Dec. 22 to Jan. 15 of more than \$364,560.

## Northeastern Headquarters

Lieut. Col. Tracy Dickson, commandant of the Watertown Arsenal, was a visitor at Northeastern headquarters today, paying his respects to Brig.-Gen. John Johnston.

Reports from four of the special coast artillery recruiting parties now on duty in the New England States show that 71 recruits were accepted for enlistment during the week ending last Saturday. It is expected that this number will reach 100 when all of the recruiting parties have submitted their weekly reports.

It is the desire of Brigadier-General Johnston that 150 recruits be accepted for the coast artillery corps during the present week. The men enlisted in this service are sent daily from the harbor forts to the coast artillery school at Ft. Monroe, Va., to pursue a course of instruction for temporary noncommissioned staff officers. These appointments are the result of competitive examinations held at the several forts, and in which every enlisted man has an equal opportunity. Three men were sent to Ft. Monroe yesterday: Private Paul W. Dickens, twenty-sixth company, Boston, Private Melville R. Libby, twenty-second company, Portland, Me., and Private Russell H. Sherman, fifth company, Narragansett Bay, R. I.

ITALIAN SUPPORTS ARRIVE  
ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—The timely arrival of Italian supports enabled General Diaz' troops in a desperate battle around Goldellaberretta, east of the Brenta, to throw back a violent enemy attack, today's official statement asserted.

A whole division, in massed formation, strove to break the Italian line. Their attacking waves came after a furious bombardment. The two lines clinched in a desperate battle, the hand to hand fighting extending over a wide front.

The Italian reinforcements decided this deadlock, flinging back the enemy with severe losses. A number of prisoners were taken.

## HOTELS SAVE FOOD

In two "meatless days" of October, the hotels, restaurants and clubs of Massachusetts saved 1,281,840 pounds of meat, and in two "wheatless days" of the same month 914,040 pounds of wheat, according to an announcement today of Frank C. Hall, manager of the Hotel Somerset and chairman of the State Food Administration Committee on Hotels, Restaurants and Clubs.

INITIATIVE READY  
FOR FINAL ACTION

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Expects to Pass Measure to Engrossment Today and Adjourn Tomorrow

Late this afternoon the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention planned to pass the Walker initiative and referendum resolution to be engrossed by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and on Wednesday, after voting on the question of referring the proposed constitutional amendment to the people for ratification, the convention is to adjourn until next summer.

Early this afternoon the delegates had disposed of the score of pending amendments and substitutes, without making any substantial change in the Walker resolution as it was reported back last week from the committee on forms and phraseology.

On motion of Mr. Hale of Boston, the delegates sat through the luncheon hour to finish with the amendments. The committee on form and phraseology immediately took the resolution in hand to scrutinize it for imperfections of verbiage, and plan to report back again later in the day when the delegates reassemble. The question then was on ordering the resolution to be engrossed.

After rejecting all but two of the many modifying amendments, the convention, on the test vote of the day, defeated the substitute resolution offered by Mr. Pillsbury of Wellesley, which would have had the voters express themselves simply on the fundamentals underlying the initiative and referendum, leaving the details to be drafted by the Legislature. On a rising vote this was rejected 123 to 106, and more decisively defeated upon a rollcall vote, which resulted in 156 yeas and 124 nays.

A corresponding substitute offered by Mr. Brown of Brockton was then rejected 149 to 113 on a roll call. Mr. Brown at this point defended his position, declaring, amid much applause from the delegates, "I am the one true friend of the initiative and referendum." Substitute resolutions offered by Messrs. Clapp of Lexington, Lowe of Fitchburg and Morrill of Haverhill were then defeated in turn. The convention rejected on a roll call 196 to 76, the Quincy amendment to provide a method for signing petitions by use of the mail in addition to the ordinary method of circulating petitions.

Mr. O'Connell of Boston made a final and unsuccessful attempt to strike out the exemption of the judiciary and courts from the operation of the initiative, losing on a roll call, 159 to 98. Before proceeding with the initiative and referendum today the convention adopted an order offered by Mr. Curtis of Boston, authorizing the president of the convention to appoint such recess committees as he may deem proper.

The first amendment taken up was rejected by a large voice vote. It was offered by Mr. Sawyer of Ware and proposed giving more time for securing signatures. An amendment by Mr. Knotts of Somerville, to require every signature to a referendum petition to be affixed in the presence of a city or town official, was rejected on a rising vote, 97 to 51.

After rejecting on a voice vote an amendment by Mr. Morrill of Haverhill to substitute 12,000 for 5 per cent of the voters required for a referendum petition, the convention accepted on a roll call 137 to 123 a similar amendment by Mr. Walker of Brookline to require 15,000 signers.

By a vote of 143 to 125 the delegates rejected an amendment by Mr. Churchill of Amherst to require five per cent of the voters for a referendum on an emergency law, instead of 10,000 voters. By a voice vote, an amendment by Mr. Washburn of Middleboro, of like character but proposing two per cent of the voters, was rejected.

An amendment by Mr. Ross of New Bedford to change to the method of proving the genuineness of signatures was rejected on a rising vote 99 to 44. On a roll call, 140 to 132, the con-

vention defeated an amendment by Mr. Curtis of Revere to require signatures to be obtained from eight, instead of only four counties. By a rising vote, 50 to 18, an amendment offered by Mr. Morrill of Haverhill was rejected, proposing that not more than 50 per cent of the signatures to any petition be secured in Boston or in any one county.

Mr. Harriman of New Bedford withdrew his proposed amendment providing that amendments or laws secured by the initiative and referendum could be repealed or amended only by the initiative and referendum method. Another amendment by Mr. Harriman, to prevent the annulment of Article XLIII of the amendments to the constitution, providing for the legislative referendum, was rejected on a voice vote.

At its session Monday the convention acted upon 10 amendments, rejecting eight of them. Most of the rejected propositions would simply have changed the number of signatures required for petitions, etc. A perfecting amendment, to better define a legislative amendment, was offered by Mr. Sullivan of Lawrence and adopted on a voice vote. The convention then adopted on a voice vote an amendment of Mr. Quincy of Boston which provides that a proposed constitutional amendment may be perfected by the Legislature by a yeas and nays vote.

Mr. Lummus of Lynn wanted to require 40,000 signatures to an initiative petition, instead of 25,000, but he was defeated 141 to 106. Mr. Churchill of Amherst was then defeated, 134 to 115 on an amendment proposing that a third, rather than a fourth, of the Legislature be necessary to submit an amendment to the next General Court.

TELEPHONE STRIKE  
CALL IS SUSPENDED

Differences between the 300 striking employees of the Western Electric Company and the company were placed in the hands of Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, today and representatives of telephone unions throughout New England assured Mr. Endicott that no sympathetic strikes would be called until after another conference between the interested parties.

Following a conference this morning between Mr. Endicott and representatives of the striking operatives and union leaders of the telephone operatives, the labor men went into another conference by themselves.

When the first conference took a recess to allow the labor men to confer together, Mr. Endicott and his assistants, John F. Stevens and J. Frank O'Hare, labor members of the executive committee of the Public Safety Committee, had the operatives' side of the situation growing out of the strike of 300 employees of the Western Electric and the threatened strike of the affiliated union telephone employees of Boston and the greater part of New England.

The telephone operatives were represented by a committee of the joint council of the Telephone Workers of New England, and by representatives of the following Boston locals: Installers No. 142, Operators No. 1 A, Linemen's No. 104, Cable Splitters No. 396, Male Clerks No. 202, Female Clerks No. 8 A.

The striking operatives of the Western Electric had as their representatives at the conference William F. Kelley, international organizer for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and John E. Fennell and William J. Butts, president and secretary respectively of the Boston local of that organization.

## REGISTRANTS APPEARING

Hundreds of registrants under the Selective Draft Act are appearing daily before Col. Thomas D. Barroll and his assistants in the selective service division of the Massachusetts Adjutant-General's office in the State House to explain why they did not report for final examination before the local exemption boards. They offer as an excuse that they are aliens and thought that after returning the first papers were exempt from further obligation. The officials tell the registrants that all summoned must appear for the final tests.

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Do you know that we use only No. 1 quality Spanish and Virginia quality peanuts? That we blend the two varieties to obtain the wonderful Beech-Nut flavor? Do you know that we remove the bitter little "hearts," all skins and all grit? There's no grit in Beech-Nut Peanut Butter.

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Help Win the War  
Save Wheat—Eat  
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Rolled flake form—easy to cook. Delicious and nourishing—not only as a breakfast food but also in bread, muffins, cookies, etc.



Leading grocers sell it—if yours doesn't, write us, giving his name and we will send recipe pamphlet.

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A complete assortment for women and misses—beautiful, custom-made dresses, such as are found, as a rule, only in the shops of the exclusive dressmakers.

Models by fashionable dressmakers  
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Finish exquisite as dressmakers'  
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In fact, Chandler & Co.'s custom-made gowns are identical with the fashionable dressmakers' gowns—with the added advantage that they are shown in all standard sizes.

Styles for evening, street or afternoon.

Women's—third floor. Misses—fourth floor.



## SUGAR SHORTAGE RELIEF FORECAST

Arrival in New England Soon of  
About 15,000,000 Pounds  
Should Better the Situation,  
Says Henry B. Endicott

Arrival of about 8,400,000 pounds of Louisiana sugar next week and the redistribution of sugar held in New York for Russia and Sweden are expected to relieve the shortage of that commodity in the New England States, according to Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Commissioner. More than 15,000,000 pounds in all should come to New England, 10,000,000 being distributed through Boston, says A. C. Ratschky, assistant to Mr. Endicott. "This should mean," Mr. Endicott said, "the end of the extraordinary conditions of the past few weeks, when the overwhelming demand for sugar and unreasonably large individual purchases cleaned up available supplies and in some instances imposed hardships upon the poor. Through the action of Mr. Ratschky in storming Washington's food authorities in order to get our fair share of available supplies and his activity in other ways, such as redistributing extra large supplies held by firms and individuals, I feel that the crisis in regard to the sugar supply has been passed."

Last Thursday 4000 long tons (84,000 sacks, containing 100 pounds to a sack) of Louisiana sugar left on a certain steamer and are due to arrive here the latter part of this or next week, to be refined," said Mr. Ratschky. The refining process will take about 24 hours, and then it will be in readiness to be sent out to consumers. "In addition, 10,000 tons of the supply destined for Russia, contained in 10,000 sacks, approximately 4,000,000 pounds, are to come to Massachusetts and other New England states by decree of Sugar Administrator Rolfe of New York, and will probably be started in this direction today or tomorrow. Furthermore, 1500 tons of Swedish sugar has been made available by Washington, and of that amount 300 tons will come to Massachusetts and New England.

"Of about 4000 tons which were to be shipped to Finland, 2,000,000 pounds will be diverted to this section. We have secured the release of 25 carloads of beet sugar, which have been held up somewhere in Chicago, and 16 cars containing approximately 75,000 pounds will be released for Boston and vicinity, and nine cars will be sent to other New England points."

### No Agents Authorized

No agents have been authorized by the National or State Food Administrations to collect canned goods from private homes or to contract for potatoes at \$1.50 a bushel, according to a statement from Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Food Commissioner today. He says that any persons making such representations should be held by local authorities and reported to him and adds that it is the patriotic duty of all approached with such proposals to report at once to the Food Administration.

## GRAIN BOARD WITH FOOD AUTHORITIES

Support to Administration Expected at Meeting to Hear Committee on Protest

Enthusiastic support of the United States Food Administration was expressed by the grain board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at a meeting yesterday. At this meeting Albert K. Tapper, one of a committee of two who had been delegated to protest against certain proposed price decisions of the Administration, told the board that he found the food affairs of the nation in the hands of capable, broad-minded men, who are not influenced by certain sections of the country, but are solving their problems with but one end in view, that of winning the war. The board decided to agree to the cancellation of grain rates if the Administration found this absolutely necessary as a war measure.

Mr. Tapper explained the way in which, as he traveled down the Atlantic Coast, he visited the grain trade in the main distributing centers and found all working in accord with the administration and cooperating in every way. Frank J. Ludwig was the other member of the committee. In reviewing his trip to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Tapper said:

"From Boston, to New York, Philadelphia and Washington, a feeling of patriotism is very much in evidence among the grain trade. On my trip South, I visited these cities and found the local dealers dropping their individual aims and uniting in solidifying the grain trade so that it could bend all its energies toward winning the war."

"I went to Washington with a desire to protest, but when I arrived the atmosphere of the Capitol changed me. When I saw men of means and power dropping their personal desires, subjugating all to one intense aim of winning the war, I experienced a sudden change, and found myself not protesting, but admiring and cooperating with the Administration."

Although the immediate object of their trip to Washington was to protest against the proposed cancellation

by Washington of contracts for grain bought for future delivery, the men returned and asked the support of the Grain Board for the actions of the Administration.

If the contracts are canceled it will mean a slight loss to the Boston interests, according to grain dealers, while the western dealers will gain, having contracted to sell the grain at a lower price than the Food Administration expects the Boston men to pay. The delegates reported that the Food Administration wished to disturb normal profits as little as possible but that all must be prepared to make any sacrifice to bring success to the Allies. The Grain Board added five men to the Washington delegation and instructed the reorganized committee to confer with J. J. Stream of Chicago, head of the grain department of the Food Administration, on the question of war taxes on western grain shipments.

## APPLES FOR ALL TROOPS IN FRANCE

Shippers' Associations Expects to  
Send Over 15,000 Barrels as  
Gift to Soldiers

Big, red, American apples, a month off the trees, are to be distributed among the allied troops in France through the efforts of the International Apple Shippers Association, which has started a fund to purchase or obtain apples to the extent of 100 car loads, or 15,000 barrels.

Realizing that fruit of all kinds will be scarce in France during the next few months, through restriction of importations from Italy and Spain and the "commercial embargo on apple shipments to England, the International Apple Shippers Association, which includes apple merchants both in the United States and Canada, inaugurated a movement last summer to make good, at least in part, the anticipated deficiency.

The response to the appeal to the trade, and to others interested in the plan was so prompt and generous that 48 hours after the campaign was launched, a carload of apples was on the way to England, and a few days later another carload left for France. These were preliminary shipments of the supply which is expected to cross the Atlantic within the next few weeks, and the committee in charge of the campaign believe there will be enough apples in France by Dec. 25 to supply one to every uniformed man between the North Sea and the Swiss border.

At the meeting last summer, at which the resolution was passed for the appointment of a committee to take charge of the movement, President E. W. J. Hearty of Boston, who is also a member of the National Food Committee, designated W. L. Wagner of Chicago, W. M. French of New York and G. H. Taylor of Boston as members.

The committee found it had the active support of the National League of Commission Merchants of the United States, the Western Fruit Jobbers Association, and nearly all the trade organizations affiliated with the Apple Shippers Association.

It spent some weeks in formulating its plans and surveying the apple field and the apple market. Its main campaign for funds and apples was started about two weeks ago with the object of raising \$100,000, and with the slogan "One hundred cars of apples for the soldiers by Christmas."

A few days ago Treasurer Wayne M. French reported that contributions were coming in surprisingly well, not only from fruit dealers, but from banks, cold-storage merchants, fruit-auction companies, and from individuals entirely outside the trade.

Many dealers are contributing the apples instead of funds, while other dealers, who do not handle that line of fruit, are sending oranges and lemons as substitutes. In fact the movement has been broadened to include any kind of fruit that is not furnished in the regular army ration.

Free transport service has also been provided by the United States and British governments, as well as by steamship companies.

## PUBLIC-OWNED COLD STORAGE FAVORED

President of Boston Typographical Union Criticizes Conditions  
Following Resolutions of Organization Against Speculation

Cold storage warehouses are primarily to preserve food for the benefit of the people; not to corner it for the profit of those who are able to accumulate it. If used rightly, they can be of great good. There should be adequate laws to prevent them being used against the people, in whose behalf they should properly be employed.

This is the view of Edward M. Martin, president of Boston Typographical Union, expressed during a discussion of the action of the union on Sunday in adopting resolutions condemning manipulation of the poultry market by speculators and advocating government ownership of cold storage plants. As a means of resisting the tendency to increase prices, the resolutions urged the members of the union not to pay more than a fair figure for Thanksgiving poultry. The same step was taken last year, and brought to the union considerable favorable comment from other organizations. "I believe the union, in doing it last year, took rather an advanced step in trades unionism," said Mr. Martin. "It was not its purpose to propose a boycott, but to show that we could not be compelled to take the poultry at the price put on it."

Mr. Martin said he believed that a resolution such as the one passed by the union, being the expression of opinion of an organization, would help in some degree to encourage its representatives in Congress to interest themselves in solving the problem. They are always more likely to take up a subject when they see that the people are back of them, in his opinion. Just at present it is particularly desirable that something be done, to prevent the men he described as "food pirates," taking advantage of the people in their Thanksgiving purchases.

"We don't profess to know more about it than anyone else," said Mr. Martin; "but we do profess to know that something is wrong somewhere in the cold storage situation, permitting prices to be raised apparently without necessity, and that someone, whether it be the President of the United States, or Congress, should take steps to prevent it becoming a habit."

Mr. Martin said there are two theories in the matter—one that it is quite necessary to retain in storage the great quantities of food known to be held there, in order to prevent a shortage, should anything occur to interfere with the regularity of the supply; the other, that they are held there entirely to suit the purposes of the food speculators, in order that they may manipulate the prices to please themselves. "We want our representatives in Congress to take hold of the thing and find out once and for all which is right," said Mr. Martin. "That is what we have in mind in our resolution." Copies of the resolution are to be sent to the representatives in Congress from Massachusetts and to President Wilson.

The text of it follows: "Whereas, the poultry speculators have, by manipulation, steadily advanced the price of turkeys for several years past until the price has become prohibitive, and

"Whereas, federal reports of Nov. 1, 1917, reveal an increase of over 250 per cent in cold storage over the reports of Nov. 1, 1916, be it

"Resolved, that Boston Typographical Union No. 13 urge its members and friends that it is justifiable to refuse to purchase turkeys and poultry in general except at a fair price for Thanksgiving observance; and be it further

"Resolved, that gambling in food-stuffs in general is condemned and we urge government ownership of cold storage plants, grain elevators, coal mines and railroads."

"It seems to us," continued Mr.

Martin, "that it is a situation which requires the attention of the people. If we are not getting the benefits of an invention so important as the cold storage plant, it has become a serious proposition. As for ourselves, we feel the increase in the cost of living, like every one else. Our interest in urging a solution of this important matter of cold storage operation is humanitarian; there is no question of trades unionism in it. We are willing to work with anyone to try to bring about a solution."

Mr. Martin questioned the advisability of the action recently taken by the authorities in granting the cold storage plants an extension of the time they could hold their food stocks. In view of the fact that there was an actual demand on the part of the people for the food, "the power to grant extensions is misused," he said, "unless it is exercised only when it is necessary."

If the matter had come before the union as a party question, Mr. Martin said, it would have been careful about taking it up. "It is because there is no election approaching," he said, "that we bring it out. If there is a wrong, we believe the people will rectify it in good time; if everything is all right, no harm is done by calling attention to it."

### PASTEUR MEDAL AWARDED

The Pasteur Medal, offered annually by Baron Pierre de Coubertin for the best speech by a Harvard College student on some subject of contemporary French politics, was awarded to Lowell Brentano, '18, of Orange, N. J., in Music Building, Harvard College, last evening. Six men, chosen from the preliminary contest held two weeks ago, discussed the question: Resolved, That the French Government should take by taxation all excess profits made by French manufacturers and tradesmen because of the war."

Prof. Charles Cestre, exchange professor at Harvard from the University of Bordeaux, presided at the debate, and delivered the opinion of the three judges, who were Harvard professors. JOHN HARVARD DAY EXERCISES

Celebration of the three hundred and tenth anniversary of the birth of John Harvard took place under the auspices of the Harvard Memorial Society on the Delta near Memorial Hall at Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass., this morning. The first and second officers' training corps participated in the brief exercises, accompanied by the colors and regimental band. The assembly sang "Fair Harvard" and "America," after wreaths had been placed on the founder's statue, and then gathered in Appleton Chapel, where the Rev. Charles Edward Park spoke on "John Harvard."

## ECONOMY IN MILK HANDLING IS URGED

Official Report of University of California Advocates Changes in Methods of Distribution to Eliminate Wasteful Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—The formulation of plans for inaugurating a unified and wholly new method of handling the supply and distribution of milk in large metropolitan districts, which plan would practically make milk a public utility, is advocated by Elwood Mead, head of the department of rural institutions in the University of California, in an official report of the university, after an investigation of the milk supply conditions in the San Francisco Bay cities.

Calling attention to the fact that the price of milk has steadily risen from six cents to ten cents a quart, and the prospect that the price may go higher, with the result that its use is becoming restricted, threatening to make this article of food a luxury, Mr. Mead says, in effect, that the question has reached the point where in large cities comprehensive action should be taken to insure a wholesome and cheap milk supply and to provide public markets and abattoirs for cheapening the cost and distribution of essential articles of food. In the case of the San Francisco area Mr. Mead proposes that the state market director, the governments of the cities concerned, and the University of California unite in formulating some unified and comprehensive system of milk administration, and a meeting of these authorities has been called. This plan will include, among other important features, a carefully worked out distribution system which will eliminate duplicate delivery routes, needless plants and overhead charges.

Some of the conditions mentioned by Mr. Mead as existing in the San Francisco district—which conditions exist probably in some similar form in other metropolitan districts of the country—are illustrated by the following: In one block in Berkeley a dweller could secure milk from 18 different distributors. In another block in which there are 58 houses, eight different dairies make deliveries of milk. In Oakland eight distributors deliver milk at one apartment house. A driver delivering 60 gallons of milk a day to 231 customers travels 40 miles a day, traversing some of the streets as many as eight times in a single day. Discussing the situation further and

describing conditions that apply in some form to other large cities and thickly settled areas throughout the United States, Mr. Mead says: "In San Francisco there has been for several years an association of distributors seeking to secure enlarged or monopoly control. They have almost eliminated the small dairyman who retailed the product of his herd. In the eastern bay cities the same kind of struggle for exclusive control is being carried on by a similar association of distributors and there, also, the small retail dairyman is being forced out of business. Self-protection also forced the producers to organize, and two producers' associations now almost control enough of the supply to be able to dictate prices. In the meantime, a costly struggle is going on to determine which of the distributors shall survive and the respective shares of what the consumer pays that the distributor and producer shall have. It has to be kept in mind, also, that so long as there is no public oversight to protect the rights of the consumer, the tendency of these organizations will be to raise prices."

## MILK INVESTIGATION COMMISSION MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The first meeting of the commission appointed by Herbert C. Hoover, to investigate milk conditions in the State of New York and to set the price at which milk should be sold to consumers, was held yesterday at the City Hall. R. D. Cooper, president of the Dairymen's League, said before the commission that although there was a larger crop this year than last, it had not made the production of milk any cheaper, as it was so wet farmers would not feed the fodder to their cows.

He said also that contrary to the expectations of the Food Administration, prices advanced last week. He added that the car shortage was complicating the situation.

## INCREASE SHOWN IN STORAGE EGGS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cold storage holdings of case eggs were larger by 697,673 cases on Nov. 15 than they were a year ago. Total stores reported by the Department of Agriculture amounted to 3,693,940 cases. Holdings decreased 17.2 per cent from Nov. 1 to 15 compared with a decrease of 21.7 per cent during that period last year.

## LESS GRAIN IS TO BE PUT INTO BEER

Volume Reduced to About 70  
Per Cent of Amount Heretofore  
Used—President Approves Administration Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President has approved the recommendation of the Food Administration that the alcoholic content of beer should be reduced in the first instance to 3 per cent maximum and that the volume of grain to be used in brewing shall be reduced to an amount approximately 70 per cent of the amount of grain formerly used, enabling the brewing of the same volume of beer. Further provisions are being made to increase the maximum output of cattle feed from brewing establishments.

The food bill provides for the prohibition of the use of foodstuffs in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes, and the use of foodstuffs for the production of distilled drinks was stopped on Sept. 8. There is, however, in the country from two to three years' supply of whiskey, brandy and gin and other distilled liquors. The food bill provides that these liquors can be commandeered by the Government if required for purposes of manufacture of alcohol for munitions. The requirement for industrial alcohol, in addition to the normal output from sawdust and other waste products, is at present negligible.

Those who wish brewing entirely suppressed should, therefore, consider that if such a course were pursued the country would be placed on a whiskey basis entirely, and the amount of alcohol consumed would most probably increase. The desirability of saving all the grain used in brewing, from the point of view of food conservation is, therefore, limited by the social question involved in the exclusive use of whiskey.

## COAL ASSURED TO NEW HAVEN LINE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Orders intended to assure an adequate supply of coal for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the Central New England Railroad have been issued by the Fuel Administration. They direct all mines under contract with the two roads to give preference to their requirements over other shipments.

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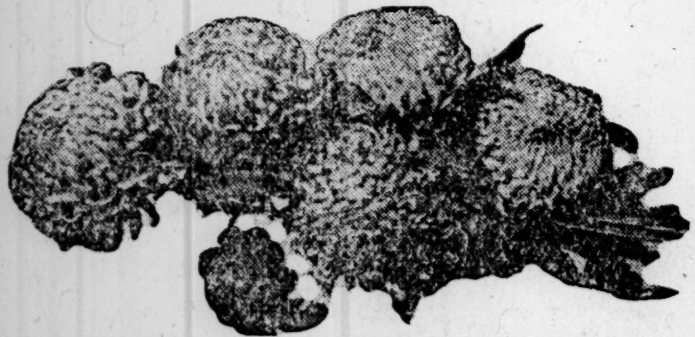
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## UNITED FRONT IN POLITICS URGED

Democratic Leaders at Chicago Meeting See Opportunity for Disloyal Elements if Party Lines Are Adhered To

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The first zone meeting of Democratic leaders in the Democratic districting of the country for campaign purposes was held in Chicago on Monday, in anticipation of the 1918 senatorial and congressional campaigns. Immediately sentiment was expressed for conducting the coming contests on nonpartisan lines, to present a solid front against the disloyal elements which, it is well known, are planning an energetic fight to put men in Congress, voice was given this view by National Committeeman Fred H. Lynch of Minnesota, where the problem of section has been serious. "Personally," Mr. Lynch was quoted as saying, "I believe that the nonpartisan idea of political contests next year is something party leaders should give careful consideration. The Wisconsin situation, for instance, is serious. The only way to deal with La Follette is in uniting the war forces of both parties. I do not consider it wise to precipitate factional and partisan election contests with the country plunged in war. The people are not thinking of politics, and it will be impossible to get them aroused; and therein rests the danger of a division of the war forces."

W. R. Hollister, assistant secretary of the Democratic national committee, and W. D. Jamieson, assistant treasurer, were present. Mr. Hollister said the Republicans were planning for a nonpartisan contest, and the Democrats expected to do the same, their object being to hold control of both House and Senate. States represented were Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

### Duluth Finds Dynamite

Evidence of Bombmakers Discovered in Billings Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DULUTH, Minn.—The police department at Duluth and Superior have made wide-reaching plans to cope with the enemy alien problem. Evidence that headquarters for a range of bombmakers had been established in Superior was unearthed by the police in that city a short time ago. It came out through the discovery of a stick of dynamite by boys playing in a ravine at Billings Park, on the outskirts of the city. In an investigation by Chief of Police McKinnon and Capt. Louis Osborn, a large area of ground was found to be covered more or less with dynamite and its packing. Numbers of dynamite sticks that were intact, were found beneath boards, while the ground from the bay to the spot was strewn with the substance. The theory of the police is that the site had been used by bomb makers to extract nitro glycerine from the dynamite sticks. As a result of this discovery, the grain elevators and coal docks that line the water front are being guarded with increased vigilance.

Great inconvenience will be imposed upon German aliens in Duluth if the provisions of the proclamation just issued by President Wilson relating to their prohibition from going within 100 yards of any wharf, pier, dock, warehouse, elevator or railroad terminal are carried out to the letter. Under that order these aliens would be debarred from walking upon four of the business thoroughfares in this city running parallel to the water front. Under the same ruling, they would be prohibited from traveling from Duluth to Superior, as the routes between the two cities are bordered by wharves.

The deputy marshal here has applied to Washington for a ruling in the issuing of permits to aliens to enter industrial plants, and for their treatment as regards employment. A large number of these men, some of whom have been residents of Duluth for years, are affected by the order.

### German Agent Reconvicted

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Upon his entering a plea of guilty of conspiracy in connection with fraudulently obtaining a passport, Franz Rintelen, German agent, has been sentenced in the United States District Court to one year and eight months in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta.

Rintelen, while traveling under an assumed name, was removed from a neutral ship by British authorities and placed in a detention camp in England two years ago. After the declaration of war by the United States he was sent to this country to be tried on the passport conspiracy charge.

He is at present in a New Jersey penitentiary, to which he was committed last May for the term of one year, after being convicted, with David Lamar, on the charge of conspiracy to cause industrial trouble in munitions factories and on steamship lines.

## DEFENSE COUNCILS URGED TO AID DRAFT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provost Marshal-General E. H. Crowder has issued a statement calling upon all county and city councils of defense to assist the local exemption boards in the task of classifying the nearly 10,000,000 men subject to the selective draft.

The statement reads as follows: "There is in every city—in every hamlet almost—a council of defense. These organizations were built to help the nation in its emergency. This is their opportunity everywhere where

there are men who need help in the preparation of their questionnaires. The legal advisory boards will be the central advisory committee. They will need men to go into the homes and factories. Meetings should be organized, posters should be displayed, lists should be prepared, all looking to the help of the man and the quickening of the nation's man-power into action. "There are thousands of defense committees and hundreds of thousands of members. I am confident that as a result of this call, every local board will be aided in its efforts and every district, no matter how remote, will be visited. The 20 days following Dec. 15 should find every patriot on duty."

## PEACE ONLY BY CONQUEST SOUGHT

Former Socialist Leader Says Peace Achieved by Negotiations Would Be a Menace

"Only a very definite conquest of Prussian military power will satisfy," declared John Spargo, the former Socialist leader, who left the party on account of its opposition to the war, in an address before the Boston Woman's City Club yesterday afternoon, on "Socialism and the War." Mr. Spargo also addressed the Boston City Club last night on "Socialism and Individualism," saying that the problem of coal in the United States today is one of inefficiency of the railroads.

Speaking at the Woman's City Club, he said that "peace by negotiation, merely achieved by diplomatic agencies without the defeat of the German military machine, would be a menace to the future of mankind. I am far more afraid of Prussian peace than a Prussian war," he added. While declaring that his former associates in the Socialist Party were not knowingly pro-German or desirous of assisting the German Imperial Government, nevertheless, that is the actual result of their policy regardless of its intent. He said:

"The war is fundamentally a struggle between the ideals and aspirations of democracy on the one hand and the ideals and aspirations of autocracy on the other hand. The triumph of international Socialist ideals cannot be achieved except through the defeat of autocracy in this great conflict. Those Socialists who refused their support to the allied cause are therefore betraying the cause of international socialism and civilization."

He said it is commonly understood that internationalism is hostile to nationalism, whereas the two go together. "Internationalism," he said, "is based upon nationalism and there can be no sound internationalism except through independent and autonomous nationalities." In this connection, Mr. Spargo declared: "When Germany assailed Belgium, which was no party of the quarrel and had only the desire to be left alone at peace with the world, the very basis of internationalism was assailed and every Socialist was bound by the logic and traditions of his faith to take a position against Germany and on the side of the Allies."

"We may well expect," said Mr. Spargo in closing, "the verdict of history to be on the side of Woodrow Wilson, who has throughout this great crisis, with matchless courage and untiring effort stood for the ideals of internationalism and democracy."

Asked at the Boston City Club what would be the advantage to Boston if it owned the Boston Elevated Railway, Mr. Spargo replied that, while he was not familiar with Boston, he knew that "a vast number of cities as large as Boston have found it profitable to take the street railways out of capitalist control."

"First, by so doing, you remove a most prolific source of political and civic corruption. Secondly, the conditions of the workers are enormously bettered. Third, the railway service itself is vastly improved and made much more efficient, and the profits, instead of going to the stockholders, go into the public treasury."

## COUNTRY'S SAFETY THE FIRST CONCERN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In his announcement that insurance companies incorporated in Germany, or in countries of enemy allies, were to be liquidated, W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, said:

"Upon careful weighing of the evidence submitted, I have reached the conclusion that the safety of the United States requires that enemy and ally of enemy marine, fire and casualty insurance companies shall not be allowed to do business as going concerns. The consideration of safety is so important as to render it unnecessary to determine at this time whether this action is also demanded by other considerations incident to the successful prosecution of the war."

"In these circumstances I am convinced that the best interests of the country will be served by the liquidation of these companies under the direction of their American management and subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe."

"As the liquidation of the life insurance companies involved may work an injustice to policy holders, and as the information accessible to such companies cannot benefit the enemy because of the character of the business and its insurmountable proportions, these companies for the present will be allowed to continue existing contracts."

### NEW BOAT LINE OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—With the arrival of the steamer Riverside at New Bern, N. C., from Baltimore, a new boat line between these two cities was inaugurated. The vessel made stops at Newport News, Norfolk and Elizabeth City. It is expected that Washington, D. C., will be added to the regular stopping points.

## BOSTON "BARRED ZONE" STEPS TAKEN

United States Marshal Mitchell Makes Arrangements for Putting the Proclamation of President Wilson Into Effect

Arrangements today are being made by United States Marshal John J. Mitchell in Boston for putting into effect the proclamation of President Wilson establishing a "barred zone" along the Boston waterfront within which no alien enemy shall be allowed. Although the President's proclamation was not received until yesterday morning, Mr. Mitchell has been planning a scheme for protecting the waterfront against pro-German acts, designed to hinder the cooperation of the United States in winning the war, for several days.

The Massachusetts State Guard may be mobilized for duty along the waterfront and at manufacturing plants, where war material is in process of manufacture. The militia bureau of the War Department queried Adjutant-General Jesse F. Stevens yesterday as to the State's resources, and this has given rise to the belief that the guardsmen will be utilized for the work of guarding the restricted area. Officials are preparing for an immediate response if the call comes. General Stevens said that 11,000 trained and equipped soldiers can be mobilized if need be.

Section 13 of the President's proclamation provides that "an alien enemy shall not approach or be found within 100 yards of any canal; nor within 100 yards of any wharf, pier or dock used directly by or by means of lighters by any vessels of over 500 tons engaged in foreign or domestic trade other than fishing; nor within 100 yards of any warehouse, shed, elevator, railroad terminal or other terminal, storage or other transfer facility adjacent to or operated in connection with any such wharf, pier or dock; and whenever the distance between any two of such wharves, piers or docks, measuring along the shore line connecting them, is less than 800 yards, an alien enemy shall not approach or be found within 100 yards of such shore line."

The proclamation requires owners of property along the waterfront to provide their own guards, but the duty of guarding the 100-yard line will have to be performed by soldiers or United States marshals. Alien enemies will not be permitted to continue in business or employment within the barred zone. Every person entering the zone will have to be identified by an inspector and his departure recorded.

Several hundred additional guards already have been posted along the waterfront and searchlights have been installed to assist in detecting any unlawful acts at night. Permits previously issued to alien enemies to enter within the prescribed area are revoked by the new proclamation. Alien enemies will not be permitted to ride within the barred zone on the street or elevated railways.

### Major-General Ames Ready

State Guard Commander Has 11,000 Men in Service

Major-General Butler Ames, in command of the state guard, called upon Brigadier-General John A. Johnston, commanding the northeastern department, today, and stated that his organization was in readiness at any moment to take upon itself any duty to which it may be officially called. The organization numbers 11,000 men, in 12 regiments, and comprises 149 companies in all sections of the State. Major-General Ames also has under his command the first motor corps, which is in excellent shape, and also an anti-aircraft detachment.

In speaking of the proposal to use the national guard troops in guarding the waterfront in the State, Brigadier-General Johnston said that the protection of life and property is first a civil function, and he advocated that corporations and individuals alike use the utmost vigilance in safeguarding all property which might be the object of an attack.

"The men employed by these concerns and corporations should organize themselves into a vigilance committee," said Brigadier-General Johnston, "and any suspicious moves in any

direction should be reported to division managers or heads of departments. People are beginning to discover that patriotism now consists in more than displaying the flag or singing the national anthem, and they are daily becoming more unified in everything which will tend to protect our country and our citizens."

This same idea was manifested by Col. Robert L. House, chief of staff at northeastern headquarters, who said that duty, honor and country mean as much to the man at home as to the man fighting in the trenches overseas. Public opinion, he said, should cause the cessation of strikes and labor troubles, and he urged that every individual make himself a committee of one in the protection of the country's interests.

### Chicago Alien Registration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—United States Marshal J. J. Bradley says there are 25,000 alien enemies in Chicago. He has begun arrangements for registration. Police will be put on guard at the river fronts, to be replaced by soldiers.

## SENATORS ARE NOT IMMUNE

According to the Constitution, They Can Be Arrested for Treason to Their Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—In a letter printed in The Republic of this city, John C. Higdon quotes the statement of Judge Burns of the United States District Court at Houston, Tex., that he regrets there is no law to punish "traitor senators," and says he begs to differ from him. There is such a law, he asserts, and he calls attention to the following provision in the Constitution of the United States:

"Article I, Section 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. "They shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest," etc.

"It will be noted," writes Mr. Higdon, "that under the quoted section of our Constitution these senators can readily be reached by the 'law of the land' (which the Constitution is). No longer can they hide behind the alleged 'privilege' which the people generally believe permits a congressman to betray his Government without fear of arrest. In my opinion a jury would have no difficulty in arriving at a verdict of guilty on the evidence that has accumulated against certain traitors. After their conviction by a jury the Senate would be compelled to impeach them, inasmuch as the Constitution prohibits a criminal from sitting in either of the halls of Congress."

## I. W. W. SUSPECTS HELD AFTER WRECK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Four men carrying membership cards in the Industrial Workers of the World were arrested near Weleetka on Monday in connection with the wrecking of the Meteor, a fast train on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway. The train was derailed near Henryetta, Okla., on Sunday, when it hit two obstructions chained to the track, resulting in the loss of three lives. The I. W. W. members were found by the officers in an automobile not far from the scene of the wreck.

### NAMES FILED FOR JOSEPH LEE

Sixty more names indorsing the candidacy of Joseph Lee for the Boston School Committee, and the same number for William S. Kenny, another candidate for the committee, were filed at City Hall today by Charles F. R. Foss, secretary of the Public School Association. As these candidates now have about 4000 indorsers each, their names on the ballot at the coming election, Dec. 18, are assured. These names have been obtained by members of the association since last Wednesday.

## HARVARD MEN ARE REVIEWED

Candidates for Military and Naval Branches March Past Assistant Secretary of Navy Roosevelt and Others

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the northeastern department and Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Navy Yard, with Harvard College officials, reviewed the Harvard candidates for service in the military and naval forces of the United States yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock on Soldiers Field. The ceremony, which was most impressive, was witnessed by nearly the entire board of overseers of the college and many hundred spectators. At the hour appointed, the group of officers in military and naval uniforms, and the officers of the university took their stand on the reviewing platform in the baseball field. A band in the olive drab of the marines and another of sailors took their places opposite, playing while the long column passed the reviewing officers. The ceremony was in charge of Capt. James P. Parker, of the National Naval Volunteers, commandant of the cadet school for ensigns.

At the head of the column 150 students of the school of ensigns marched, followed by a platoon of 50 Harvard undergraduates who are training to take examinations for ensigns' commissions under the command of Lieut. Edward F. Greene, U. S. N.

Next in order came 2300 students of the Naval Radio School formed in 20 companies, each commanded by a student captain, the entire contingent being commanded by Lieut. Nathaniel F. Ayer, and carrying the national and school flags, and being accompanied by the Harvard regiment, embracing the students of the R. O. T. C. with its regimental band and the official Harvard flag on the left of the national colors, constituted the other great division of the review. Maj. William A. Flynn was in command, his staff including Capt. L. J. A. Mercier, and Lieut. A. Moritz of the French Army, Capt. J. E. Wolff, Capt. N. L. Smyth, Lieut. E. K. Rand, Lieut. G. E. Raynor, and Lieut. J. B. Woodwell, all of the R. O. T. C.

The Harvard group was headed by President Lowell, and among the party which included Secretary Roosevelt, were Judge Robert Grant, Maj. Henry L. Higginson, Dr. F. C. Shattuck, Robert F. Herrick, Prof. George H. Palmer, L. P. Marvin, Thomas W. Slocum, John W. Hallowell, Col. Louis A. Frothingham, Prof. William Roscoe Thayer, Grafton D. Cushing, Jerome D. Greene, Fred W. Moore, and Arthur Woods, the last named being the police commissioner of New York City.

Following the review Secretary Roosevelt was entertained by college officials, and he left for Washington later in the evening on the Federal Express.

### Registration of Everybody Urged

In an address given before the Congregational Club in Ford Hall last night, Lewis A. Crossett advocated registration of everybody in the United States, and establishment, as a war measure, of the systems used in England and France, under which the movements and acts of persons are subjected to minute police supervision. Mr. Crossett related incidents of his recent tour of France and England in the interests of the Y. M. C. A., and described the work that organization is doing in the overseas countries.

### War Savings Certificates

The Massachusetts branch of the National War Savings Committee has opened offices on the sixth floor of the building at 84 State Street, and Robert

F. Herrick, who has just returned from a conference with the Secretary of the Treasury in Washington, D. C., has been appointed director for the State.

A working committee includes John R. Macomber, Robert C. Morse, Philip M. Reynolds, Ralph H. Stewart, Herbert S. Underwood, C. F. Weed, and others. The work of the committee will be to arrange for the distribution and sale of the government war savings certificates and stamps which go on the market Dec. 3. Already tons of these are in the vaults of the Federal Reserve Bank of this district. An effort will be made to distribute these stamps and certificates to various banks and agents all over the State. The allotment for Massachusetts is \$78,000,000, and department stores, school children, firms and individuals will assist in selling the stamps.

### Miss Law Seeks to Enter Service

Miss Ruth Law, aviatrix, is visiting relatives in Boston pending action by the War Department on her petition for permission to operate an airplane in France. In recognition of her services in recruiting men for the various branches of the service, Miss Law is allowed to wear the uniform of an officer in the American Aviation Corps. She also wears two medals for air maneuvers, one having been presented her by the Aero Club of America.

### Recruiting Records Broken

Army and navy recruiting broke all records yesterday, many men being accepted for service in one of the two branches. At the army recruiting station, on Tremont Row, 172 men passed the tests and were given transportation to army training stations. The navy accepted 40 men who were forwarded to naval training schools. At the marine corps 35 men applied for enlistment during the day, but only three passed the necessary tests.

The British-Canadian Recruiting Mission took in a number of men, and there were notable additions to the aviation and signal corps service.

## FREE WOOD BUT NOBODY WILL CUT

Offer to North Attleboro Jewelry Workers Who Quit Their Employment Is Unaccepted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH ATTLEBORO, Mass.—Nine hundred jewelry workers employed, under normal conditions, in about 40 factories of this town of some 10,000 population, have been on strike for three weeks. The average income of a jewelry worker, according to government statistics, is \$634 a year. About two weeks ago the North Attleboro Jewelry Workers Union bought 50 cords of wood, standing, and offered to let any of its members cut the wood for his personal use. But so far not a worker has attempted wood-chopping, although it is said that there is need of fuel by some of the strikers who have no money with which to buy coal or wood.

The reasons for this seeming unwillingness to work toward providing a stock of needed fuel, by the strikers, are several. Negotiations are going on daily for a settlement of the strike, which is based on a demand for eight hours' work with the pay formerly given for 10 hours, and larger extra pay for overtime. This is the busiest season with the jewelry manufacturers, as they are now making goods for the Christmas trade.

Every striker who wishes to go back to work is keenly interested in these negotiations and takes part in them as much as possible. Secondly, jewelry workers are not accustomed to outdoor work or well prepared to do it in cold weather. Thirdly, it is pointed out in explanation of the lack of wood cutters that the standing timber purchased by the union will not be available as fuel until at least

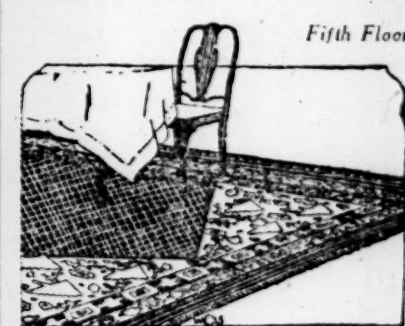
three months after it has been cut, and that is a long time to wait, for a skilled worker who hopes every day to get into a factory again and who may obtain more profitable work than wood chopping, by leaving town. Some 200 of the jewelry workers have gone away from North Attleboro and more are planning to leave, most of them to get more money in Government work. Those who have left are said to be doing so well that they are not likely to return.

As a means of providing temporary work, the wood-chopping scheme was proposed to the union by P. P. Coagrove, a Taunton labor organizer, who made several addresses here and in Attleboro. The union invested \$75 in the wood, buying it at \$1.50 a cord. Terms on which the members of the union might do the cutting have not been decided upon, as there have been no applications for the work. President Augustus Groom says the union would give any part of the wood that might be actually needed to any member who would cut it, but there would then be the question of paying for the hauling, as the wood-lot is about a mile and a half from the center of the town.

Efforts to bring about a settlement of the strike have been started by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, and at the first day's hearing both sides were represented by counsel, while as many of the union men attended as could get into the hall. The manufacturers have refused to deal with the union, which was formed about a year ago, and several of the shops are trying to run with a scant supply of material. About one-third of the striking union workers are women. Some of the strikers testified at the hearing that they had been receiving \$16.83 to \$20 a week, though it is said by the union men that the average wage is much less, and that jewelry workers in New York and Newark have higher wages and shorter hours than those in the North Attleboro factories.

### BEANS TO BE CONTROLLED

DETROIT, Mich.—K. P. Kimball of Detroit has been selected by Herbert Hoover to take charge of the bean department of the United States Food Administration.



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## NEW RAILWAY ERA IN UNITED STATES

Thirty-Eight Big Roads in East  
to Be Operated as One System  
Under Seven Executives of  
Companies in the Pool

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Seven railway operating executives left here today for Pittsburgh, where tomorrow they inaugurate a new era in American railroad history. They will run the 38 big railroads east of Chicago and north of the Ohio-Potomac rivers line as one system, to relieve congestion and help win the war.

Watchful of the efforts of this new committee of seven operating railway vice-presidents will be the Government. It consents to the revolutionary pooling of equipment in the hope that the most serious transportation congestion in the country's history will be relieved.

Failure of these measures, even the railroad executives admit, may lead to federal control. While this would have been a virtuality in the same hands, even more radical measures to expedite freight and eliminate duplication of equipment on parallel lines would follow.

Before leaving for Pittsburgh to establish the committee's headquarters, Chairman A. W. Thompson, vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio, said the prevention of future congestion will be based mainly on emergency routing. That is the reason for placing on the committee also such practical and technical operating experts as A. J. Stone of the Erie; Carl Gray, Western Maryland; P. E. Crowley, New York Central; Elisha Lee and G. L. Peck, Pennsylvania; and A. T. Dice, Philadelphia and Reading. They face the task of operating as a unit 122,050 miles of tracks, 27,000 locomotives, 1,250,000 freight cars, 25,000 passenger cars and 300,000 employees.

The proposed solution is elimination of routing by the shipper. The committee will order the lines that are to be used in certain zones and will direct freight into the least crowded channels. New and shorter routes between important centers will be devised. Much export freight will be ordered away from congested lines into new ports. Cross-hauls of coal will be eliminated.

Negotiations have already been opened with various state railroad commissions and federal departments for their necessary cooperation. A government freight director will look after the speedy movement of munition and shipbuilding materials also is under consideration.

### Pool a War Measure

It Will Not, It Is Said, Constitute a  
Precedent for Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There has been much speculation in Washington within the last few days as to whether or not the Administration will soon take over all the railroads of the United States and operate them as government concerns during the period of the war. As was pointed out on Monday by an official in close touch with the Administration, all sorts of possibilities, from government direction of railroad activities to a railroad dictatorship, are freely discussed, and some take advantage of the critical condition of the nation's traffic to ride their hobby horse and advocate government ownership. Now, as the same official pointed out, the Chief Executive of the nation, who must ultimately decide, has said, or done nothing so far to indicate what course he proposes to follow.

One thing is certain and definite: whatever is done, whatever measure of government control over the railroads is assumed, will be in the nature of a war measure, and will not constitute a precedent for the future. It is becoming increasingly evident, and those charged with speeding up the national program don't hesitate to state, that laissez faire, or noninterference, is incompatible with the demands of a nation at war, and that organized control of all the national resources is the only way to get efficiency and avoid waste and muddle. Great Britain, it is pointed out, tried the policy of "business as usual," but undoubtedly found it a bad policy and one which in the highest interests of the people it was necessary to abandon.

The best informed opinion here concerning the policy of the Administration is that a certain measure of government control and direction is taken for granted. This does not mean that a railroad dictator or a government official with full control over the roads will be appointed unless it becomes increasingly evident that the transportation executives themselves are unable to solve the problem. These executives, as well as administration officials, are confident that the measures adopted on Saturday for pooling and coordinating all transportation facilities and for unifying the railway systems east of Chicago to be operated as a whole will go far to solve the present difficulty. There is every reason to believe that this drastic step was taken at the instance of the administration, and it is pointed out that this unifying of the roads, if successful in operation, will put the Government in a much better position to direct and control their activities.

The pooling of the roads presents some difficulties which can only be solved with the help of the Administration. The Anti-Trust Law, the law against pooling for profits and many state regulations stand in the way, but the railroad men responsible for launching the scheme are believed to have had full assurance from government officials that they will not be interfered with in carrying out their program by such legislation.

as in pre-war time affected common carriers. By setting aside all hampering statutes, the Government is assuming responsibility and giving protection which, it is pointed out, will virtually mean control.

The question of dividing the revenue from the different roads is perhaps the most delicate of all, and the one on which the pooling scheme is most apt to prove unworkable without complete government control. Here, for instance, two parallel roads, with high rate freight and low rate freight to be properly apportioned. In a case like this, it is objected, an official would be likely to favor his own road. Friction arising from such causes, it is assumed, would lead to direct control by the Government and the division of profits on a pre-war basis.

In accordance with the Saturday resolution of the Railways War Board, the operating officers of the eastern lines met here on Monday and created a committee which will be in full charge of the railway pool. The committee will establish headquarters in Pittsburgh at once and will sit continuously until the entire traffic problem produced by the abnormal war business in the district east of the Mississippi and north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers has been solved. Monday's session of the committee was devoted to making a preparatory survey of the traffic conditions in the congested districts.

## NEW YORK POLICE HEAD THE SPEAKER

First Luncheon of Commerce  
Chamber Assembly Hears  
Commissioner Arthur Woods

Arthur Woods, police commissioner of New York City, speaking today at the first assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at the Brunswick Hotel, on "The Police in War Time," told of how preparations had been made as far back as August, 1914, for the work of the New York force in the event of the outbreak of war with Germany. Consequently, when the break in diplomatic relations occurred, the first part of a complete program was immediately carried out. In handling sedition the duty, Mr. Woods said, was to protect the people in their rights of assembly and free speech, but at the same time to support the Government. "If a crowd stops talking and begins to act it is time for us to act," he said. The New York police, according to the commissioner, are being taught to study human nature and to treat the public with diplomacy, tact and good judgment.

One of the things which has brought praise to Mr. Woods for his administration of the police department of the biggest city in the United States has been the attention given by him to the subject chosen for his remarks. Ever since 1914, he had been studying New York's problems of defense and watching the activities of the enemies within the city walls, and the moment it became apparent that the United States was to declare war, put into effect plans that had been worked out in detail. For one thing, he made an efficient military unit of the regular police force, and in the creation of the Home Defense League made a second line of defense of about 25,000 men, pledged to protect the city against disorder. Many of them, clothed in khaki and armed with clubs, are now on duty guarding bridges, pipe lines, and other places of like character.

Mr. Woods went far beyond the traditional duties of a police commissioner, entering on his duties with enthusiasm and the ability to carry them into effect. He gave the police department a function it had never had before: the prevention of crime by endeavoring to free people from the impulse to commit it. He established the junior police, composed of boys who were taught their responsibility to uphold their law. They are encouraged to consider the policeman as a big brother, to avoid fights, and in general to consider the rights of other people. They have military drills, athletics, entertainments and lectures. Numerous other innovations in methods of dealing with offenders are credited to Mr. Woods.

As a result, presumably, of his handling of the department, there has been a big decrease in violations of the law in New York City during the last two or three years. Careful attention is given to the training of the individual policeman, to make him competent for the varied duties Mr. Woods has entrusted to him.

## PILGRIM PUBLICITY HEARS MR. PETERS

Andrew J. Peters, candidate for Mayor of Boston, this afternoon spoke before the Pilgrim Publicity Association on his objects in running for Mayor. He was introduced by Harold F. Barber, chairman of the committee on noon-day lunches, at the next Mayor of Boston, and given three cheers.

He declared that, as Boston was a part of a great democracy, its government should be conducted by the people and not a select few. Mr. Peters said that the reward system of letting contracts must be abolished to bring about better conditions, and emphasized the point that all money appropriated for use on streets should result in better streets or as he put it "be seen in the streets." It is not enough to appropriate money for streets, he said, it must be wisely expended and result in better streets.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A general war conference will be held in this city shortly after the first of the year, the Illinois State Council of Defense and the Federal Council of National Defense and the Committee on Public Information, at Washington, cooperating. Similar conferences are being arranged for all middle western states.

## DRINKING AT FRONT TO BE INVESTIGATED

Two Board of Temperance  
Workers to Leave for Europe  
to Look Into Conditions and to  
Help in British Dry Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Two field secretaries of the Board of Temperance of the Presbyterian Church will leave soon for Europe with the double purpose of investigating conditions among the United States and Canadian soldiers at the front in France, and when their work is finished—of assisting in the campaign against intemperance which has been started in Great Britain. The Rev. W. J. Johnson of St. Paul is one of the men selected for this work, with the Rev. William M. Woodfin of St. Louis. Before his departure for Washington Dr. Johnson told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor something of the plans of the Presbyterian board.

"The fact that American soldiers are able to obtain liquor in France, which is forbidden them by army regulations while they are in the United States, is the height of inconsistency, as well as being a practice dangerous to the welfare of the men themselves, the allied cause and the growth of prohibition and moral reform in this country, England and Canada," he said. "It is in the endeavor to get the War Department to forbid drinking at the front that we are making our visit."

"You and all other United States newspaper readers have been informed that nothing is served the soldiers but light French wines, and you are allowed to infer that the wines, being 'light,' are as near soft drinks as alcoholic liquor may be. Nothing is further from the truth. The light French wines are dangerous drinks to serve to men who never have been used to liquor, because they are not at first so unpleasant to the taste as strong distilled liquors, and the drinking habit may be, therefore, the more easily formed. The people of Canada resent the fact that their boys, protected from liquor at home, are not so protected at the front, and the fathers and mothers of soldiers from prohibition states in the Union have the same cause for complaint."

Dr. Johnson will spend some weeks on the French front, and his observations and those of the Rev. Mr. Woodfin will be sent back and used by the Board of Temperance in its effort to obtain from the War Department a decree forbidding the sale of liquor to United States soldiers in France. The board already has published a booklet on this subject written by Vance Thompson, who spent 20 years in France, and told something about the effects as he observed them of the "light French wines." The survey which will be made in France will be similar to surveys made at all the camps in the United States by the Board of Temperance, results of which have been submitted to the War Department.

The visit of Dr. Johnson and Dr. Woodfin to England comes as the result of an invitation from the United Temperance committee in London. Both of these men will speak there in January.

## SWITZERLAND'S NEW AGREEMENTS

Compacts Between Swiss Delegates  
and Representatives of  
Warring Nations Are Ratified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland—It is officially reported that the economic conferences held in Paris between Swiss delegates and delegates of the Allies comprising France, England, Italy, Russia, and the United States of America have come to a close, the result being a new economic agreement between Switzerland and the aforementioned countries. According to this new agreement, the Swiss silk industry, which obtains its raw materials from Italy and France, undertakes not to send to the enemies of the entente allies any articles that might be used for military purposes. Furthermore, various points respecting transport and transit facilities from and through entente countries have been cleared up and are now set forth in more definite form than before. The whole agreement has as its basis the rules recently laid down by the Government of the United States.

In this new agreement the question of exports of Swiss chocolate is specifically dealt with. The amount of chocolate supplied to the enemies of the entente has been reduced, viz., from 46,000 quintals to 24,000 quintals per annum, while the agreement provides for great quantities to be sent to the Allies. The supplies of chocolate to the allied prisoners of war and refugees from the occupied areas are dealt with in a separate agreement.

While this new agreement is, in certain respects, not as favorable to Switzerland as might have been expected, it is held generally that the Swiss delegates obtained as advantageous terms as is possible under the circumstances. It is recognized that its terms clearly show the Allies' appreciation of the integrity and good will of the Swiss Government.

The new economic agreement with the German Government, the gist of which has already been reported in The Christian Science Monitor, has now been ratified by the respective governments. Its duration is until April 30, 1918, but it can be canceled by either party at a two months' notice.

The German obligations of this new agreement consist principally in the supply of certain raw materials indispensable to Switzerland, such as coal, iron, artificial manure, sugar,

seeds, straw, benzine, and zinc. Owing to the new regulations of the United States, the compensations of Switzerland in exchange for such supplies from Germany are not so much in kind now as in the shape of small loans. For a monthly supply of 100,000 tons of coal, Switzerland undertakes to give Germany a loan of 4,500,000 francs; for 100,000 tons, 11,450,000 francs; for 200,000, 20,000,000 francs. The credit will be granted by a Swiss financial organization, against a three months' bill in Swiss francs, payable in Switzerland. The latter stipulation is very important, as in this way no money will leave Switzerland.

Apart from the loan in question, the compensation articles which Switzerland will send to Germany comprise smaller quantities of milk products, cattle, and preserved fruit. It may be added that these exports constitute Switzerland's legitimate trade with her neighbors and are sanctioned by and specially recognized in agreements with the entente allies, including the United States.

## PUBLIC OWNERSHIP PHASES DISCUSSED

Progress of Farmers Non-Partisan  
League of North Dakota  
One of Subjects Taken Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Various phases of public ownership and allied subjects were discussed here on Monday at the second day's sessions of the National Public Ownership League. Henry M. Klein of New York spoke of proper methods of financing the acquisition of public utilities; W. J. Hanna of Big Timber, Mont., of farm credits; Louis Wallis of Chicago, a prominent figure in the single tax movement, of public ownership as providing an immediate issue and common ground for social reforms, and former Gov. E. F. Dunne of Illinois, relative to public ownership movements in this State.

The progress of the Farmers Non-Partisan League of North Dakota was set forth at length by one of its lecturers, O. M. Thompson of St. Paul, as illustrating the public ownership movement in the Northwest. Frank Perkins of Buffalo spoke of public ownership in connection with a hydro-electric system for cities of western New York.

The president of the Public Ownership League holding the conference, A. M. Todd of Kalamazoo, Mich., gave an illustrated lecture on municipal and public ownership in Europe. W. J. Spaulding of Springfield, Ill., where he is commissioner of public utilities, told of the consolidated electric light and water plant in his city. Papers by Benjamin C. Marsh of New York on the proper method of financing the acquisition of public utilities, and by F. W. Ballard of Cleveland, on that city's electric light plant, were read.

There had been some objection raised to the presence of Victor Berger and Miss Anna Malley of Minneapolis, on the program, both members of the Socialist national committee; of former United States Senator R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota, indicted for alleged disloyal utterances, and of Herbert S. Bigelow, the Cincinnati. None of them appeared, it was explained by Secretary Carl D. Thompson, for purely personal reasons.

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## ZIONISM SEEN ONLY IN GERMAN DEFEAT

Jewish War Committee Chairman  
Says Workers for Cause Must  
Maintain Patriotism for United  
States and Support Allies

Louis E. Kirstein, chairman of the New England branch of the American Jewish War Committee, who addressed the membership committee of the Zionist Association of Greater Boston, at the Boston City Club, yesterday afternoon, said that workers must keep up their patriotism for America, and remind those with whom they come in contact that moral and financial support must be given this country and the Entente Allies, for the hope of the realization of Zionism lay in the defeat of Germany.

The speaker advised canvassers, wherever they go to talk in favor of the project to advance Zionism, to show a genuine love for America, and if necessary, to show others the advantage of taking a positive stand against Germany.

Jews must show all the major governments, he continued, that in asking for part of Palestine, they are in earnest, and that they are not only capable of projecting a plan, but are able to work it out in a practical way. Upon the success of increasing membership, and raising the vast sums required, will depend the judgment of the Allies, who are trusting Jews to take over the homeland, to defend it and to keep it. He urged all to conduct the campaign for membership without ostentation, and to show the United States that their patriotism is never to be doubted.

Philip M. Raskin, a Jewish poet, who was brought from England to fortify the Zionist movement in America, and later transferred from New York to Boston to lecture in synagogues, said that the first step in the task of mak-

ing Zionism a reality has been achieved in breaking down hostility of some Jews. Non-Jews now look upon Zionism as a movement of historic import. They see in it the struggle of a small nation, seeking a permanent home. He said that America probably for the first time understands why Jews have retained their language, religion and customs for nearly 20 centuries. They expected to return home.

Mr. Raskin praised the students who went from Rumania and Austria, as pioneers of the movement to plant the first colonies in Palestine in order to show the earnestness of Zionists throughout the world, and to prepare, by the introduction of agriculture and industries, the way for the coming of others. He called these pioneers heroes, and urged his hearers to lay aside personal ambition, and cultivate community feeling.

Guests were Rabbi Joshua Juman of the Ohel Jacob Synagogue, East Boston, and Rabbi Herman Rubenowitz of Temple Mishkan Tefila, Roxbury.

## SEVEN CONGRESSMEN BACK FROM FRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Six members of Congress who stood last month on the firing lines of France and Belgium have returned to Washington.

They were Representatives E. D. Taylor and Charles B. Timberlake of Colorado; Daniel V. Stephens of Nebraska; William S. Goodwin of Arkansas and John E. Miller and Albert Johnson of Washington.

Representative Clarence C. Dill of Washington remained in New York City. The other three members are still in England, where they will take part in a review of the grand fleet.

As soon as Representative Dill reaches Washington the party will visit Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and present to him the shell casing of the first projectile fired by the United States artillery in France at the Germans.

## COAL REGULATIONS IN ALABAMA FIXED

Limitation Set on Amount to Be  
Sold Individual Customers to  
Offset Any January Shortage

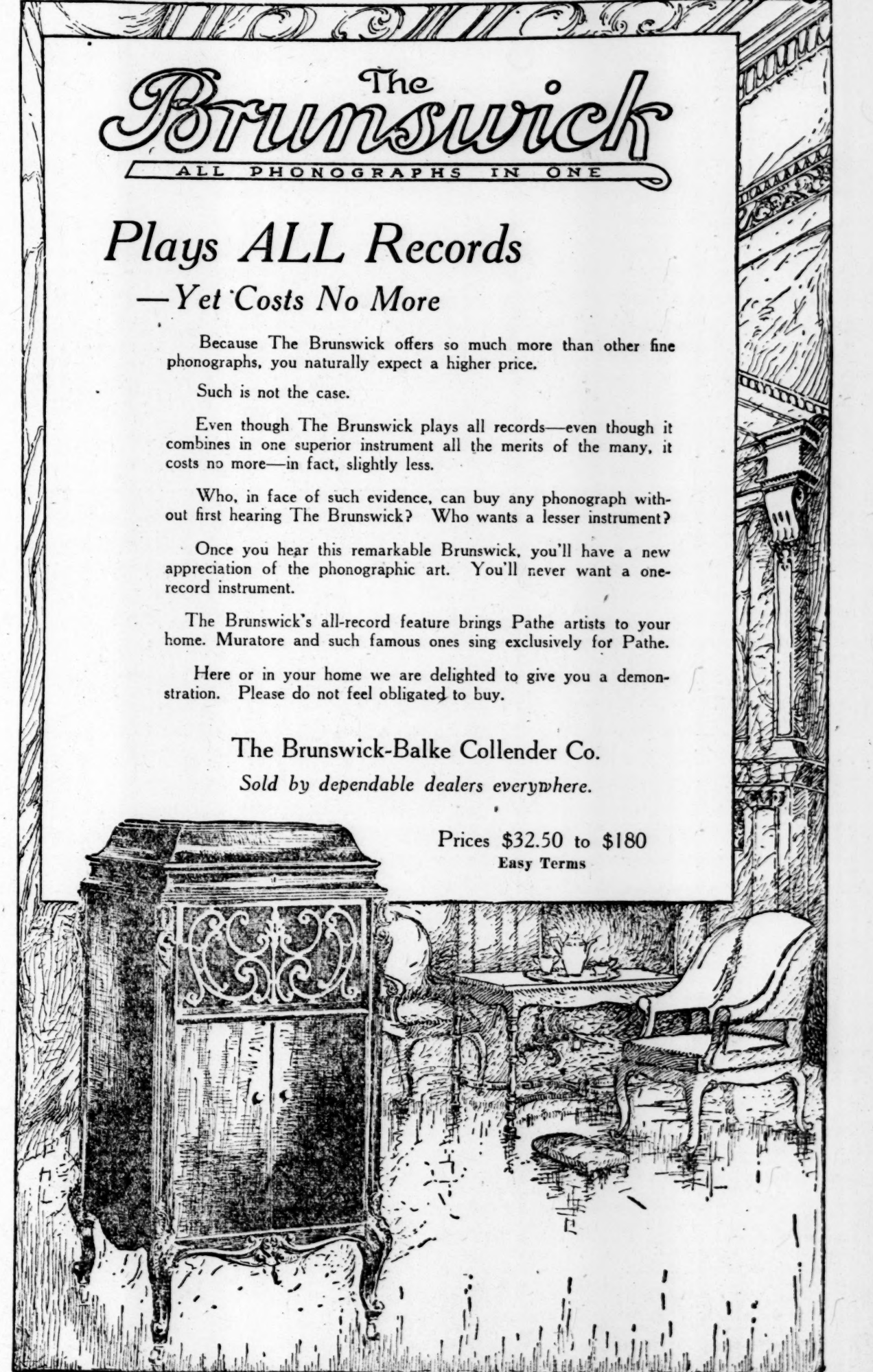
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The complexity of the coal situation in Alabama is shown by the activity in and about the offices of the United States Fuel Administration here. Wholesale and retail dealers are under close supervision, but commandeering of coal has not been thought necessary. Recently less than 12,000 tons of coal was in the Birmingham industrial district, and in order to prevent any serious coal shortage all of the 48 retail and yard dealers were summoned before the Fuel Administration committee and instructed to limit the amount of coal to one individual purchaser. This limitation was set first at five tons, and later at one ton.

The industrial plants, buying direct from the mines, are not affected by the restrictions upon the retail dealers, but they are practically unanimous in their willingness to take any steps that will conserve the supply of coal.

The local dealers are not permitted to sell their coal at a profit of more than \$2.15 gross. This is supposed to cover all cost of handling from the mines to the yard, and will net them about 30 cents profit per ton. They have also been instructed that if they do not take care of their regular customers, the Government will commandeer the coal and divide it proportionately among the customers.

All coal sold here is mined in this district, most of it coming from Jefferson, Walker and Bibb counties, with a small amount coming from Shelby County. One reason for the scarcity of coal in this district is caused by the mine operators shipping large quantities to South Carolina and Southern Georgia, when these fields should be supplied, manufacturers here say, from the Virginia mines.



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## THEATERS

## "The Melting of Molly"

"The Melting of Molly," farce in three acts by Maria Thompson Davies, based on her novel of the same name, presented by the Messrs. Robert and Frederic McKay for the first time in Boston, evening of Nov. 26, 1917, at the Plymouth Theater.

The cast:

Mrs. Carter.....Maude Turner Gordon  
 Dorothy Carter.....Kathleen Gordon  
 Judy.....Nellie Fillmore  
 Molly Carter.....Alma Tell  
 Tom Dillard.....Freeman Wood  
 Ethel Morgan.....Harry Davenport  
 Judge Wade.....James L. Crane  
 Dr. Moore.....Jeanette Horton  
 Huth Chester.....Jeanette Horton  
 Alfred Bennett.....George F. Trimble

One of the frontiers of the theater is the occasional play by a novelist who is a good workman in his own field of writing, but who has not grasped the fact that the theater has a story-telling method of its own. Such a writer often turns out a play that is good characterization and atmosphere and bright lines, yet is not drama. In a story the action may be narrated in detail and scattered over a long period of time; in a play of today the action as a rule must be represented, not narrated, and concentrated into three or four episodes, each confined to its own time and place.

Miss Davies' novel, presumably, described Molly gradually "reducing" so as to meet the supposed sylph-like ideal of her long absent fiancé, and described the process convincingly, without doubt. Since Molly's loss of weight could not be represented at the various stages of its three months' process in the theater, the author has the loss take place between the first and second acts. After devoting nearly half her play to the plot indicated in the title of her piece, Miss Davies drops that theme and takes up another, which might be called "The Disillusioning of Molly." This latter part of the play is convincing because it contains material capable of stage representation.

It is somewhat the fashion to sniff at these days, but a familiarity with his method of confining the action of a play to a story that can be represented on the stage with illusion would have saved Miss Davies from working so long on her double-jointed structure; and it is probable that she would have begun her play where her second act now begins. Her play proposition might then have been unified and capable of stage representation.

This may or not prove a right or acceptable way of correcting the present structural weakness of "The Melting of Molly"; but the piece will hardly do in its present form, for a play may hardly have a greater defect than a tendency to break in two in the middle. Had the piece a firm and unified effect it might find a welcome in the theater, which is greatly in need of such a bubbling sense of humor as that possessed by Miss Davies. She draws scores of laughs from the single topic of embonpoint with unflagging ingenuity and without resort to coarseness.

Miss Tell is a handsome Molly; and though she has something to gain in ease, delivers her lines with a humorous intelligence that scores every point. Harry Davenport shows his comedy talent and artistic instinct to work for the story of the play in the part of the family friend. Miss Gordon invests a conventional aristocratic role with not a little distinction. Unassuming and skillful romantic acting of the part of Dr. Moore is provided by Mr. Crane. Mr. Trimble makes a strongly comic character study out of the returned fiancé, and the others are acceptable.

In perhaps the most illuminating lecture the Boston Drama League ever listened to, William Gillette explained that on the stage we have drama and other things. "The Melting of Molly," regrettably enough, is at present one of those "other things."

## Theaters and War Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charges of profiteering against proprietors of moving picture houses in New York City are vigorously denied by local managers, but the facts in the case still stand. These facts are that a large number of the houses added three to five cents to their prices of admission, beginning on the date of the imposition of the war tax. Furthermore, those houses which raised their prices were the very ones which could best afford to maintain the old scale.

Typical is the case of the Rialto Theater in Times Square, and typical of its class is the defense it makes. An official speaking for the management of the theater stated that the increase in price was more than offset by the increase in the price of labor, material, and all elements which are represented in the daily expense sheet. In the same statement he had said that the theater was doing an increased business which he attributed to the fact that the tax on higher priced tickets of the regular theaters was driving business to the moving-picture houses.

Managers of these houses all cite the tax on film of 15 cents per reel, an insignificant item to houses which make such a large daily financial turnover. This reel tax and the admission tax might reasonably be expected to embarrass the smaller theaters, but here it is found that many do not ask their public to pay the war tax in any form, and they seem still to prosper, notwithstanding the dire predictions of the managers of the larger houses that they must inevitably close their doors.

Those patrons of the films who know that the managers are making money on the war tax (when the regular 50-cent ticket is raised to 60 cents the "house" takes in about 4 cents on every ticket) point to the example being set by the Selwyns at the Harris Theater. Regular prices stand, but the management pays the tax. The popularity of this plan among players is clearly evident in their expressions of approval, stated in response to the request, printed in the program, asking for their opinion. Managers say these

are hard times for the theaters. Discerning playgoers hold that these managers should all try the experiment of giving a little, as in the case of the Selwyns. Beginning next Monday at their Boston house, the Park Square Theater, the Selwyns will absorb the war tax, except on holidays and Sunday nights.

## American Stage Notes

The 47 Workshop, Cambridge, Mass., began its new season with two performances of a bill of three one-act plays: "The Simms-Vane Incident," adapted by J. E. Pillet from a story, "Fibre," by Richard Washburn Child; "Three Pills in a Bottle," a fantasy by Rachel Lyman Field; and "The Good Men Do," by Hubert Osborne, holder of the MacDowell Fellowship in Prof. George Pierce Baker's playwrighting course at Harvard and Radcliffe. It is announced that public performances are to be given at Agassiz house for the benefit of relief work.

Galsworthy's drama, "The Eldest Son," was given three performances last week at Hull House, Chicago, by the Hull House Players.

William Faversham is considering revivals of several Shakespeare plays and of Shaw's "Man and Superman."

Miss Edith Wynne Mathison is spending 10 days at Oberlin University, under the auspices of the Oberlin Dramatic Association. She is giving interpretative readings in the classes in literature from Browning, Tennyson, the old English ballads, and the Shakespearean plays and sonnets, besides two public programs.

## Boston Stage Notes

Three playlets by James M. Barrie will be offered at the Hollis Street Theater next Monday evening, to continue for a fortnight: "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," "Barbara's Wedding," and "The New World." None of these pieces have been seen in Boston.

Harry Lauder comes to the Shubert Theater next Monday evening for 11 performances, there being a daily matinee beginning Tuesday, with ditty new and old, and surrounded by a bill of vaudeville turns.

"De Luxe Annie," a melodrama that has pleased New York for a few months, comes to the Wilbur Theater next Monday with Miss Jane Grey and Vincent Serrano in the leading roles. "Our Real American Indian" will be the subject of the Newman travel talks in Symphony Hall Friday evening and Saturday afternoon.

On the evenings of Dec. 7 and 8 the students of the dramatic department of the New England Conservatory of Music are to give a recital under the direction of Clayton D. Gilbert, appearing in four pieces: "A Bit of Bread," a Welsh comedy by J. O. Francis; "A Voice in the Desert," poem by Emil Cammaerts with music by Sir Edward Elgar, read by Dr. L. B. Fenderson; "Lives-of-Men," a Scottish play by Harold Brighouse; "The Willow Wife," Japanese pantomime in three scenes by Clayton D. Gilbert, with music by Charles Bennett. Dr. Fenderson is repeating his reading of last year by request. The other pieces will be seen for the first time in Boston.

Miss Francis Nevins is to give a reading of "General Post," a comedy about the war which was seen this season in London, on the evening of Dec. 10 at Steinert Hall. Miss Olive Nevins is to sing.

## ATHERTON TABLELAND

## DAIRY INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—The Atherton scrublands in North Queensland have long been celebrated for their wonderful timber resources, and rich volcanic soil. The dairy industry has followed hard in the wake of the clearing of land and today it is the dairy industry that calls for attention.

A cooperative butter and bacon company in the Tableland has decided to build a new butter factory at Milla Milla to cope with the output. It will be able to turn out 20 tons of butter a week. The modern equipment will insure the finest grade of butter.

It will be interesting to note as a sign of progress that in 1916 the cooperative company turned out 400 tons of butter, while in the early months of 1917 one quarterly return yielded 180 tons—108 tons of which were shipped to England; the average production for 1917 ought not to fall short of 700 tons. But for the war and the thinned ranks of the farmers, the cleared land now awaiting occupation would assure the district of nearly 100 per cent increase in production for 1918.

The Cairns Harbor Board has now in the course of erection cold storage chambers at its wharves to cope with the increased production of the Tableland.

## EXHIBITION FOR HAMILTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HAMILTON, Ont.—Representative stock breeders were guests of the Board of Trade at a banquet held at the Royal Connaught Hotel recently, when the question of having an international live-stock exhibition for Hamilton was discussed. It was agreed that this city is excellently equipped for a project of the kind as regards hotel accommodation and transportation facilities and that a site of 15 acres, near the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway and in a section already served by street cars, which is now available, would make a very desirable location. Among those urging the necessity of such an exhibition were J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa; Prof. H. H. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; C. F. Bailey, Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Ontario, and a committee appointed to look after the preliminary work includes such well-known stock raisers as J. S. Brethour, J. G. Hurd, D. C. Platt, J. J. McKee, D. B. Wood, H. Pettit, J. S. Martin, L. H. Lipsitt, D. O. Bull, H. M. Robinson, H. C. Smith and J. Douglas.

## GERMAN OVERSEA TRADE PROSPECTS

Captain Persius Says Empire Must Again Secure Place in Markets of World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The Reichstag's approval of state subsidies for the restoration of the German mercantile marine has prompted Captain Persius of the Berliner Tageblatt to discuss the prospects of German overseas trade after the war; a question with which, he remarks, wide circles of the German people are occupied today, their views ranging from the blackest pessimism to considerable optimism.

Proceeding to discuss which view is most justified, he remarks that the people who talked at the beginning of the war of "the self-contained commercial state" have for the most part seen their error. Austrian and Hungarian industrialists have mostly looked askance at the scheme, and Germany's interest in a customs union with the Dual Monarchy would necessarily be political rather than economic. Her position was also the same with regard to Turkey, whose purchasing power was slight. Hence, Captain Persius concludes, it must remain Germany's task to secure to herself again her share in the overseas trade of the world.

Indeed, he writes, we shall have to resort more than ever after the war to activity in the world market. Today almost our entire economic system is organized on a war basis. Peace in economic life is suspended. The moment the work of the army and fleet ceases German political economy will be faced with a task as gigantic as it is possible to conceive, the more so as the raising of funds for meeting the interest on and liquidation of the war loans must be taken in hand; in other words, new taxes will be imposed, and new burdens for commerce and industry will result. With the conclusion of peace, and in consequence of the using up of the last reserves, an extraordinarily strong demand in all the realms of production will set in. Trade and shipping may possibly experience a period of great prosperity. The now completely exhausted stocks of raw materials, and so on, will need replenishing. Before everything else we must import from overseas cotton, wool, jute, copper, rubber, and leather, and foodstuffs and fodder as well. With regard to the latter products, Captain Persius remarks that some laymen hold that in the interests of the rate of exchange Germany should continue to content herself for some years to come with homegrown produce, but this, he declares, would be bad business. If, for example, he writes optimistically, we send our ships to North and South America, India, and Australia fully laden with German goods—and we must endeavor to do so in order to improve our exchange—these ships cannot possibly return empty. That would be bad business. Our ships will therefore bring back foodstuffs as well as raw materials for industrial use. It may even be said that the importation of foodstuffs and fodder is the main question, for without it our industry will scarcely be in a position to resume peaceful competition successfully. Our food supply must first be placed on a sound basis.

Meanwhile, the German naval critic continues, it will be necessary to devote close attention to exportation as well, in order that the German exchange may be improved. The prospect in this connection does not justify unbounded optimism, he admits, but he ridicules the idea that "a nation of 70,000,000 can be excluded from the markets of the world," and considers that all schemes for an economic war after the conclusion of peace are doomed to failure, since to carry them out would mean economic suicide for those who devised them. Nevertheless, he writes, it will be necessary perhaps to reckon with a strengthening of the protection movement. In Great Britain, the land of avowed free trade, there seems to be a desire to forget Lloyd George's teaching. It should not be forgotten that the bulk of our overseas trade was formerly conducted with England. More than three-quarters of our exports went to European countries. Our best customers were England, France and Russia, who in 1913 paid more than 3,000,000,000 marks for our products. Then Italy and Belgium made purchases to the value of 1,000,000,000 marks.

The greatest dexterity and energy will be requisite on the part of German merchants and industrialists, continues Captain Persius, if Germany is to appear in the world market again as "a partner capable of competing and with equal rights," and the longer the war lasts, he reflects, the more animosity will they have to contend with; animosity that is being stored up, in neutral as well as enemy countries, "in consequence of certain circumstances accompanying the war."

German merchants, in fact, will have to atone abroad for "many sins on the part of circles that cannot be more closely designated today." In these circumstances, he insists, they must be hampered as little as possible by official interference, while each individual must do his part toward extinguishing the passions aroused in the course of the war. One means to that end, he writes, is the combating of the idea that Germany's world-economic activity was pampered by England before the war. After quoting the German export figures to British possessions in support of this statement, Captain Persius writes: These figures prove that the English placed no difficulties in the way of our steadily growing trade with their possessions. Some of them may perhaps have tried, and will try in the future; but the British Government, like the broad mass of British merchants, is much too shrewd not to be awake to its own interests; that is, not to shut out its best customer.

It is justifiable to assume, concludes the German writer, that the "shrewd" Englishman will carry the day after the conclusion of peace, especially if we succeed in reaching a complete agreement with the Entente; that is if the "starvation peace" is not concluded, desired by some devotees of force, which might exclude us from the community of peoples, and condemn us to complete destitution, then we might hope that neither enemy nor neutral would place difficulties in our way on their markets which span the globe; then we might hope that our overseas trade will develop prosperously within a calculable time despite the wounds dealt it by the war. Then will trade, industry and shipping fulfill the saying: "they weave the golden thread of peace that binds us to the nations with an economic brotherhood."

## SPAIN'S MILITARY JUNTAS OF DEFENSE

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The latest information as to the action of the military juntas of defense, as already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, does nothing to mitigate the seriousness of the situation. It appears that the infantry junta, which was the ring-leader on the occasion of the previous troubles, is again the instigator and appealed to the united juntas to address a message to the King, which was agreed to, although it is illegal for the services to make any collective representation to the Crown. It is now stated that in this petition they will demand the dismissal of the existing Government, the abolition of the time-worn system of the rotation of Liberal and Conservative ministries, and a fundamental change in the governing classes of the country. The most remarkable feature of the appeal, however, is the fact that now, when addressing the Crown, as previously when addressing the Ministry, a time limit is given for the granting of the demands.

The Premier persists that he can deal satisfactorily with the situation, but doubt is general, and even newspapers which have supported the Government openly, say that the Premier is hanging on to power when it is clear there is a demand for a change of government. They add that if he has good reason to believe he can handle the crisis satisfactorily, as he may have, he should state it.

There is much significance in the fact that only a few days ago the parliamentary assembly, as it is called, issued the terms of the new constitution that it wishes to see set up in Spain, and a working agreement between the army malcontents and the assembly revolutionists is apprehended in many quarters. The situation is delicate in the extreme.

## CLOSED DAY RECOMMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Rising sentiment for stricter enforcement of meatless and wheatless days is observable in the action of the Chicago City Council judiciary committee recommending for passage an ordinance requiring grocers and butchers to close one day a week.

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continues Captain Persius, if Germany is to appear in the world market again as "a partner capable of competing and with equal rights," and the longer the war lasts, he reflects, the more animosity will they have to contend with; animosity that is being stored up, in neutral as well as enemy countries, "in consequence of certain circumstances accompanying the war."

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## MUSIC

Quartet of Viols Heard

Société des Instruments Anciens (Messrs. Hewitt, Casadesu, Hasseimani and Devillers and Mme. Casadesu)—Concert in Jordan Hall, afternoon of Nov. 26. The program: "Le pays du tendre," for quartet of viols and harp. Destouches; sonata for quintet, viola d'amore and harp. Francoeur; quartet for viols, Nicoley; concert in A major for quartet of viols (viola d'amore solo), Ascoli; "Ballet de la Royné," for viols and harp, Monsigny.

The Society of Ancient Instruments appeared without the assisting singer who was billed in the announcements, and it thereby put itself at a disadvantage and caused its listeners disappointment. Presenting a program solely in Eighteenth Century quintet, quartet and trio forms, without the relief of a voice to enliven matters, it rather overdid the historic idea and produced a cloying effect of quaintness. Omitting the contrast of some kind of rich, open sonority against the thin, cloyed tone of quintet, viola d'amore, viola da gamba, bass viol and ancient harp, it gave an impression of remoteness and it missed that charm of intimacy which players of chamber music profess to seek. Leaving out all allusion to the present day, its performance of the pieces by Destouches, Francoeur, Nicoley, Ascoli and Monsigny seemed like a parade of old garret finery, with the smell of rot timber and the stain of storm-fretted eaves upon it.

But there must be many places into which the program of Monday afternoon would exactly fit. In a club meeting, for example, at which the social idealism of a century and a half ago was a subject of especial study, it would serve a priceless purpose of illustration. If the club were in a locality distant from music supply houses, its president might well ask for exactly the selections presented in Jordan Hall, with Mme. Casadesu assisting as harpist. If, however, it were in a large city where a harpsichord was available, its officers might better ask for the fifth artist who took part in the Boston work of a year ago. With the harp, all the interpretations have great delicacy and fineness; with the harpsichord they have a wide range of shading. Let organizations that are engaging the society take their choice as to harp or harpsichord. Meantime let concert managers who are presenting the performers in public concerts require that the assisting singer be included.

## Brass Quartet Concert

Boston Symphony Brass Quartet (Messrs. Nappi, Jaenicke, Belgiojoso and Kenfield)—First concert, with Miss Martha Baird, pianist, assisting and with Arthur Fiedler playing the accompaniments. Steinert Hall, evening of Nov. 26. The program: "Star Spangled Banner," "Coronation March," Meyerbeer; the quartet, Balade in G minor, Chopin; Miss Baird, Introduction and polonaise, Demersseman, trombone solo (Mr. Belgiojoso); potpourri from opera, "Martha," Flotow; the quartet, "Cadiz," Albeniz; "Poissens d'or," Debussy; two études, Bortkiewicz; Miss Baird, "The Lost Chord," Sullivan; quartet from "Rigoletto," the quartet.

The failure of the Longy Club of wind instrument players to begin its concert on Monday night, according to plans set forth early in the season, was hardly made up for by the coming of the Boston Symphony Brass Quartet to the front. And yet there was cause for gladness that a group of brass instrument players from the Boston Symphony Orchestra had inaugurated a scheme for ensemble improvement, just at the time when the wind instrument group from that great organization is showing signs of retiring from the field. Without question the practice of chamber music by a group of Symphony Orchestra brass players would ultimately mean as

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much as the practice of the flutists, oboists, clarinetists and bassoonists in past seasons under Mr. Longy has meant. The only doubt would be whether a group of brass players could find a suitable repertory. And it must be admitted that the program of the concert of Messrs. Nappi, Jaenicke, Belgiojoso and Kenfield on Monday night did not give much encouragement on that point. For arranged pieces, such as were presented on this occasion, can never win the serious attention that the compositions of the modern French school in Mr. Longy's repertory have won.

But the experiment made by Mr. Belgiojoso, the director of the Boston Symphony Brass Quartet, should have useful results. It will at least give artists of the orchestra whose abilities at producing delicate shadings of tone and in executing solo passages have been obscured in the general sonority of the Symphony concerts, an opportunity to be judged. It will be a challenge to all the players of band instruments in the city, of whom there must be hundreds, to compare themselves with men who stand at the top of their profession.

## DAIRY REPLACES WHEAT FARM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—In the Warwick district of Queensland, many of the farmers have decided to go in for dairying. As Warwick is the center of a thriving dairy trade, the farmers will have no difficulty in disposing of their milk and cream. Maize growing will still continue to hold its place on the Darling Downs, as it is a sturdy cereal, and has different seasonal conditions, and a ready market. Stock and sheep raising will in some measure also replace the wheat, as the market for these is unlimited, and the prospects of remuneration more easily seen.

## SYNOD FAVORS PROHIBITION

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A national prohibition amendment is favored by the Protestant Episcopal synod of the province of Washington, which went on record to that effect at the third annual session of the synod, according to the North American.

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## NO HARM DONE TO CHINESE AFFAIRS

Conclusion of Dr. J. W. Jenks After a Study of the United States-Japan Agreement on Interests in the Orient

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Lansing-Ishii agreement concerning China holds great potentialities for both good and harm, in the view of Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, research professor of government and public administration at New York University, chairman of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, and director of the Far Eastern Bureau.

Admitting that the apprehension that Japan may try to take an advantage of the agreement's recognition of her special interests in China is natural, "which one thinks of the last few years," Dr. Jenks points out that, on the other hand, America has certainly now a basis for protest against aggressive abuse that did not exist before. In this connection, he adds, much depends on the temper of the American Government.

Almost immediately after the agreement was announced, Dr. Jenks publicly expressed the opinion that the United States and Japan had rendered a great service to China, and inferentially to the rest of the world, by this agreement.

"Japan had been claiming," says Dr. Jenks, "not only 'special interests,' but 'paramount' through her controlled newspapers, for a long time. There had been much talk in these same papers of a 'Monroe Doctrine,' which they interpreted in a sense entirely different from the way in which the Monroe Doctrine is interpreted in the United States, and in a sense which implies far greater rights, political and moral, than anything that is involved in 'territorial propriety.'"

"By the strict limitation of 'special interests' to those arising from territorial propriety and the accompanying obligation on the part of Japan to respect the sovereignty and independence and territorial integrity of China, together with a formal recognition of the open-door policy, the matter seemed to be cleared up and decidedly improved. Japan had shown a most friendly spirit, which Americans appreciated."

Dr. Jenks points out that now, as the result of discussion, it is known that a large and influential part of the Chinese press, as well as many of China's best friends in the United States, put quite a different interpretation on the agreement. They believe that by the mere fact of recognition of 'special interests,' even though to a certain extent defined, the United States has made important concessions to Japan, of which Japan is almost certain, they believe, to take advantage. They say that two countries do not, under anything like normal conditions, feel called upon to recognize the special interests of either in a third country, and the mere fact that such recognition is made implies something out of the normal and against the third country.

"One very able critic and interpreter of international law," says Dr. Jenks, "said if the recognition on account of propriety of the special interests of Japan in China had been accompanied by the further expression, 'and of China in Japan,' it would have been all right, and no harm could have been done, but without the vice versa expression it seems to give Japan a certain hold, of which she is very likely to take advantage."

"Moreover, the fact is emphasized that China herself, the country most vitally concerned, was not consulted in advance, and that announcement of the agreement being made by Japan first in Peking emphasizes this point. Some of the friends of China also insist that the making of any such agreement at all without consulting China implies that the United States, as well as Japan, looks upon China as an inferior power."

"So far as the Chinese have had awakened in them a distrust of America and of the motives affecting her actions, of course a decided harm has been done to the United States, and my own feeling is, to China herself; because it is for the decided interests of both countries that a feeling of complete confidence should not be disturbed."

Concerning the conditions under which the agreement was made, Dr. Jenks says there can be no doubt that the feeling between Japan and the United States over the situation in China was more or less strained, and that, considering the fact "that we are all engaged in a desperate war, it is very essential not merely for these two countries, but for all of the Allies—China, Great Britain, France and others—to have, for the present at any rate, all ground for suspicion removed, and for a heartier and closer cooperation on war matters to be brought about."

"Viscount Ishii came here on a special mission, with a general supposition that the world was trying to secure a better understanding between America and Japan. If something could be said that would enable him to go home with the feeling and the reputation of having made some real progress, that was a result certainly desirable for this country, as well as for his own and the rest of the Allies, including China."

"Under the circumstances, to have formally taken counsel with all parties interested would have probably not have been acceptable to Japan. In consequence, the course was taken as we have seen. Naturally, I do not know anything about the motives influencing the State Department or Viscount Ishii; but it would appear from circumstances that the end of Viscount Ishii's mission in the way of

clearing up the misunderstandings and establishing a working basis for the present, at any rate, has been accomplished. At the same time, a careful study of the situation seems to show that no concessions whatever were made, that generally accepted facts were recognized, and that no harm has been done to Chinese interests."

"Expressions have been received, however, from some American business men to the effect that their own personal interests in China, entirely independent of Japan, have been bettered by this agreement. If it should prove to be the fact that American business men will invest money in China independently of Japan more freely than before, the Chinese will surely be prompt to recognize that they have been benefited, and not injured by the agreement. If, on the other hand, American business men seem to be less inclined to put money independently into Chinese investments and increase decidedly their investments in cooperation with Japan, probably the opposite effect will be felt."

"My own feeling is that Japan has a legitimate field of enterprise in China so long as the Chinese make agreements willingly, without political pressure. My feeling is even stronger that Americans will do better to invest freely in China, and to make those investments independently. This, I think, will be the result of the United States. And I do not see how this Lansing-Ishii agreement should have any effect that would discourage such investments. Of course, any interpretation may be given it that will produce the opposite effect."

## WOMEN RAILWAY WORKERS' BONUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—In spite of the efforts made by the National Union of Railwaymen to secure equal pay for equal work for men and women on the railways, attempts have been successfully made to reverse this practice in certain directions. Before the war very few women had been employed by the railway companies, but after the outbreak of war they began to be employed in increasing numbers and the men's railway trade unions opened their doors to women.

This was done, however, on the understanding that women's work on the railways was temporary, and that the re-establishment of the men in their positions at the close of the war should not be prejudiced by the admission of women to their unions. The aim was purely to prevent the underselling of men's labor by women. In August, 1915, the Government gave an undertaking to the National Union of Railwaymen that equal pay should be given to men and women in return for the Union's promise to keep the labor force.

Although technically the flat-rate of wages is now the same for men and women, the railway companies have in practice nullified this regulation by paying women a lower wage than men. A protest was made against this by the National Union of Railwaymen in April, 1916, and the matter was referred to arbitration, but the award was given against the unions. The result of this has been that women have been forced to undersell men, since their weekly wage has now fallen to about 7s. 6d. below that of the men.

Since holiday and overtime pay are based upon war wages, it makes a great difference to the worker whether or not the bonus is included in them. All men and women working on the railway proper have their bonus reckoned as war wages, but in the workshops the overtime rate for women is based on the flat-rate. By railway agreement made in August, the bonus for men and women was increased, but it was stated that whilst in the case of men and boys it should be reckoned as war wages, in the case of women it was only to be regarded as a war advance, and therefore should not be considered when overtime pay was fixed. Since most of the women working in the railway workshops come under the Munitions of War Regulations, there are not many who are affected by this subtle evasion of the attempt to establish equality of payment for the two sexes.

## NEW ZEALAND'S TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—That New Zealand trade generally has been very good during the year 1916-17 is shown by the annual report of the Department of Labor, presented to the House of Representatives.

Notwithstanding disorganization due to the war, the high cost and, in some cases, the scarcity of materials, and the effects of compulsory military service, the report shows the strength of New Zealand's industry. In part the excellent result revealed has been due to the transfer of skilled workers in certain trades from one part of the Dominion to another, and to the replacement of men by women, although this substitution has not yet been marked in offices, banks, etc.

Farm labor has proved more than sufficient to cope with harvesting requirements, and this gratifying condition is not likely to cease in the near future, as steps have been taken to enable farmers to advertise their needs through the Labor Employment Bureau.

When attention is turned to the factories the effects of the withdrawal of men for the war are more marked, and greatly increased overtime has been necessary to cope with the work. It is interesting to note that although there were 190 labor disputes, 159 were settled, or substantially settled, by the Commissioners and Councils of Conciliation.

## SCHOOL TEACHERS AS DRAFT CLERKS

Massachusetts Commission of Education Says They Would Respond to Call Though Already Hard-Worked and Underpaid

If the United States Government really wants the school teachers of the country, already hard-worked, to contribute their extra time free to the clerical conduct of the next national army draft, they will do it, little as they can afford to give without pay more than they are giving now. And they will do it cheerfully and loyally—which means that they will not be retrained by the fact that for the extra time of some union labor, such as steamfitters, the Government is quite willing to pay at the rate of \$15.60 a day.

This is the gist of the comment by Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts, and Wallace C. Boyden, headmaster of Boston Normal School, on the hint recently given by Provost Marshal-General Crowder that an appeal by the governors to school teachers to do the work would mean a saving to the United States Government of about \$1,000,000.

The incident attracts attention to the difference in the wages of steamfitters and school teachers. The former, working for the Government at the army camp at Ayer, Mass., may get \$74.88 a week, which is at the rate of \$39.93 a year. Their regular pay is 78 cents an hour for eight hours, with double pay for overtime. Working a ten-hour day, they get \$1.56 an hour for the extra two hours. The same rate is paid on Sundays and holidays. In the city of Boston, the maximum paid the principal of an elementary school is \$3420. The headmaster of a high school gets \$4068, only \$75 a year more than the steamfitter. The assistants in the elementary schools receive from \$600 to \$1176 a year.

At the office of Governor McCall of Massachusetts, it was said that he is not likely to accept the hint of the Provost Marshal, and it was made clear that the impression prevails there that the pay of school teachers is not commensurate with the value of their services. Nevertheless it was recognized that General Crowder might ask outright that such an appeal be made, which would put a different face upon the matter.

This was the position taken by the Massachusetts Commissioner of Education. Any clear-cut demand from the Federal Government, he said, would meet with a wide response, and the school teachers, as a class, would not be inclined to wait upon the discussion of whether they were to get such pay as the steamfitters at the army camp at Ayer, Mass., receive for their spare time. This was perhaps due, he thought, to the fact that school teachers are somewhat accustomed to giving their services without considering the question of what they are to get for it. "And while on every appropriate occasion I feel compelled to emphasize the importance of the people paying the school teachers more money," he said, "I should not be inclined to press it in this connection." The school teachers, he added, were not exempt from unusual demands growing out of war conditions, the schools having been turned over for various undertakings. The teachers, he said, were responding in a fine patriotic way.

Commissioner Smith proposed that the demand for clerical help might be met by calling on the young men and girls in high schools, especially those following commercial courses, quite a

number of whom probably are well enough trained along clerical lines. "But underpaid as they are," he said in conclusion, "the teachers are ready to perform any service they can, and as a group will not demand the unions' rate of recompense for so doing. That is not their point of view."

Mr. Boyden, himself a teacher, said he didn't think the teachers should take the position that the Government ought to pay them what it pays the workmen, because he didn't believe that the workmen's attitude was the right one. "I should not say that the teachers ought to ask for it because the workmen get it," he said; "I should say the workmen ought not to ask for it. We must show our patriotism and loyalty now by jumping in and doing what we can to the limit. If the school teachers are asked to give their services free, as a national necessity, they will do it."

## QUEENSLAND'S CARE FOR THE ABORIGINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

BRISBANE, Queensland.—Mr. J. W. Bleakley, Chief Protector of Aborigines, in his annual report, shows that the aboriginal population of Queensland is estimated at 16,700, on whom £27,244 was expended by the State Government.

Owing to the scarcity of a certain class of labor, and the fact that the demand for aboriginal labor is far in excess of supply, the wages offered are far higher than those of any previous period, so much so that instructions were issued to the protectors and settlement officials that care should be taken that the wages did not enable the aborigines to enter into competition in work suited to "whites."

There are now 64 protectorates in the State. The returns show that agreements for terms of 12 months were entered into for 3553 men and 623 women, and agreements for casual employment were made for 472 men and 74 women, and many intelligent "married blacks" are used by the police as "trackers."

There are 669 aborigines engaged in Torres Straits on the fishing fleets, being an increase of 132 on previous years' returns. Mr. Bleakley urges the early establishment of a government recruiting depot to superintend the recruiting for the fishing fleets, and the disbursement of the wages earned, an institution which he says, if conducted on business lines, should be practically self-maintained.

The savings bank accounts showed that 862 new accounts were opened, the total number now in trust being 5823. The balance to credit is now £72,829, an increase for the year of £15,974.

The total number of blankets and rugs purchased was 3714, costing £1748; other goods, such as clothes and hunting and fishing tackle, to the value of £71 were also obtained.

## NEW ZEALAND'S RESOURCES.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—New Zealand's branch of the Imperial Institute is in touch with the chambers of commerce in the Dominion and is seeking new opportunities of developing the resources of the North and South Islands. One way of assisting New Zealand is recognized in the more intelligent utilization of waste products. For example, the committee is studying the question of recovering potash from the waste products of wool washing, also the profitable use of sawdust and waste wood, and the saving and use of the short fibre now lost when flax is being washed in streams. It is proof of the committee's value to the community that several matters dealt with by it have been taken up by the New Zealand Government.

## ROOSEVELT BACKS ALL, HE DECLARES

He Places Knights of Columbus Camp Work on Parity With That Done by Y. M. C. A., in Answer to Masonic Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Theodore Roosevelt has stated to this bureau the reason why, as a Mason, he signed the Knights of Columbus appeal for army camp work funds. His chief reason, as he expresses it, is that he is a good citizen and a vital obligation of good citizenship is to give a square deal to all religious creeds. He adds that he never heard of the agitation over the Secretary of War's ruling barring Masonic and all fraternal orders except the Knights of Columbus from the camps, a ruling now modified, until his attention was called to it by this bureau.

The Knights of Columbus appeal said they had raised \$1,000,000 and asked the public to contribute \$2,000,000 to be placed in the hands of the Roman Catholic society. Masons pointed out that the "public" meant Masons and members of Protestant churches, and that the Knights of Columbus were practically asking Protestants to contribute to work done by a purely sectarian, Roman Catholic secret fraternal organization. The Masonic Chronicle of Chicago published a long editorial purporting to show that the signatures of Colonel Roosevelt, William H. Taft and William J. Bryan on such an appeal were an affront to Masonry.

"You ask me why, as a Mason," Colonel Roosevelt replied to this bureau, "I signed the Knights of Columbus appeal for camp work funds. Frankly, I am a little astonished at the question. The obligations of good citizenship apply to Masons precisely as they apply to other citizens, and there is no more vitally important obligation of good citizenship than to give an absolutely square deal to all religious creeds."

"I am a very great believer in the Young Men's Christian Association and in its work, and have been so for many years. I have done everything I could in helping to start the Y. M. C. A. in Nassau County, and I am at the moment honorary chairman of the committee which is endeavoring to raise the Long Island share of the large amount needed to increase the work of the Y. M. C. A. among our soldiers at the front."

"Several years ago I did all in my power on three or four different occasions to persuade the Y. M. C. A. to put Roman Catholics as well as Unitarians on equal terms with others among those engaged in the management and direction of the Y. M. C. A. We give equal treatment to Roman Catholics and Protestants who take advantage of the privileges offered by the Y. M. C. A.; but I felt that it would be, on every account, advisable that Roman Catholics should also be included in the managerial and directorial positions. However, my views did not obtain assent."

"Under such conditions, it was, of course, entirely proper for the Knights of Columbus to undertake the work. They give to both Protestants and Roman Catholics among the soldiers equal privileges, precisely as the Y. M. C. A. does, but, as in the case of the Y. M. C. A., the management is restricted to their own membership. Personally I would prefer to see one organization, managed so broadly as to put on equal terms the Roman Catholic, the Protestant, the Jew, and the man whose creed would seem

heterodox to all three. This is merely my personal view. It is shared by the great majority of those who, in these several organizations, are doing such admirable work. Therefore, I back them all. Whatever I can personally do has been done chiefly through the Y. M. C. A.; but I should be heartily ashamed of myself if I did not also, in all proper ways, back up the Knights of Columbus organization in their similar work. In similar fashion I back up the Y. M. H. A. I know nothing of the controversy of which you speak, and never heard of it until I received your telegram."

The telegram to which Colonel Roosevelt refers, read as follows:

"The Christian Science Monitor is interested to know why, as a Mason, you signed the Knights of Columbus appeal for camp work funds. Our investigation into the recent controversy over the attempt to limit camp privileges to the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus, thus shutting out all fraternal orders except the Knights of Columbus, proves that, though the Knights of Columbus made it appear that the Government asked them to come into the camps this was not true, and the Knights of Columbus offer of services came entirely unsolicited by the Government. As you probably know, Georgia Masons began to protest against their exclusion from the camps, and this protest grew until the Secretary of War saw the wisdom of reversing his order and allowing fraternal orders other than the Knights of Columbus to enter the camps. The claim is that the Knights of Columbus introduced a sectarian issue by going into the camps as representative of their church, compelling the Y. M. C. A. to appeal to Protestants. Therefore, Masons throughout the country are interested to know why you, as a Mason, signed the Knights of Columbus appeal."

The Masonic Chronicle of Chicago set forth that, "if the Masons and others should contribute \$2,000,000, it would place the Knights of Columbus on a sound financial footing and enable it to boost its own game. In other words, the Roman Catholics will undertake the work if the Protestant element of the country will furnish the money in addition to paying for the Y. M. C. A. recreation centers. The most deplorable part of the whole unsatisfactory and un-American scheme is the fact that three men who are members of the Masonic fraternity, should lend themselves and their influence to promote the collection of funds for the Knights of Columbus. These men have always maintained that religion was a private matter, and should have no place in public affairs. Why do they assist in injecting religion into army affairs when the nation is at war? It is to be regretted that men who are members of the Masonic fraternity should so far forget themselves as to ask Masons to quietly submit to the outrageous discrimination in favor of the Roman Catholic element?"

## ROSE TOURNAMENT PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PASADENA, Cal.—Fourteen cities of Southern California have already signified their intention of making entries in the annual tournament of roses, which will take place on New Year's Day, 1918, in this city. Committees from the association are visiting other cities, and it is expected that a number of these also will enter the parade.

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## SCHOOL DISTRICT MASTERS ELECTED

Boston Committee Acts Upon List of Nominations Submitted at Last Meeting

Nominations of the superintendent for masterships in South Boston schools, made at the meeting of the School Committee last Friday, were passed without a dissenting vote at a special meeting of the committee last evening. Miss Mary R. Thomas becomes master of the Norcross district. Miss Josephine A. Powers of the Gaston and Thomas J. Sheahan of the Lawrence.

Miss Thomas is a graduate of the Naahau, (N. H.) Training School, received the degree of bachelor of philosophy from the University of Chicago and has pursued courses at Amherst, Plymouth (N. H.) Normal, Harvard and the University of Chicago. For two years she has been first assistant director of practice and training, a position equal to that of master.

Miss Powers is a graduate of the Boston Normal School and has pursued courses at Boston University, Boston College and under Professor Holmes of Harvard. Her entire teaching experience has been at the Gaston School, of which she has been acting master for two years.

Mr. Sheahan is a graduate of the Bridgewater Normal School. He comes to his new position from the Conins School where he was sub-master.

John J. Cummings was made principal of the Conins Evening School. Petitions were received from Miss Margaret T. Dooley to be given recognition of her rank as sub-master, from first assistants in charge, sub-masters and junior masters, for increases in salary.

A question from Judge Michael H. Sullivan regarding intermediate school courses for small districts where there are no intermediate schools brought out that upper-grade teachers generally are studying the courses and using them in their class rooms as far as practicable, whether organized as a part of an intermediate school or not. They had not progressed far enough with the plan, the superintendent said, to make it ready for discussion.

## CHICAGO FOOD SHOW PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Illinois State Council of Defense is planning a big food show in Chicago from Jan. 3 to 12 in behalf of conservation.



The majority of us have a weakness for good-looking neckties. The great trouble has been to find one that stays good-looking. After a few times of wearing they begin to lose their positive beauty and we are forced to add them to the rest of the collection — unused — forgotten — neglected.

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# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## MAJOR PICKERING URGES ATHLETICS

University of Pennsylvania Undergraduates Are Asked to Take an Active Part in Various Indoor Sports This Winter

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Despite the fact that intercollegiate athletics in general are not receiving as much attention this year as in past seasons on account of the war, the University of Pennsylvania plans to carry on a very extensive indoor season this winter. Major Pickering, who is secretary of the University of Pennsylvania Athletic Association, is a firm believer in having athletics maintained during the war and he is urging the cooperation of the students at that university in every way possible.

The university is well supplied with coaches for the various sports and all that is needed to make them a success is the turning out of likely candidates for the various teams. It is not the idea of those in authority to look so much to the winning of championship titles this winter as it is to keep the undergraduates interested in the various athletic activities. In speaking of the situation, Major Pickering recently gave the following interview to The Pennsylvanian, the college daily:

"Now that the football season is fast nearing its successful conclusion and the days of soccer will soon be over, the attention of every student should be directed to those indoor activities of the winter, which are just as important as the outdoor work. This year the athletic association has refrained from making any sharp differentiation between the so-called major and minor sports. The association feels that general participation in athletics is the goal desired, and that the public or intercollegiate decision as to the importance of the sport has nothing whatever to do with its intrinsic value to the individual."

"The sports committee believes in the development of sports which come within the province of the committee. It has secured from the new Athletic Council the same appropriation that was made last year, notwithstanding the financial stringency due to war conditions, the council agreeing that it was absolutely necessary to encourage the following sports in every possible way. It is hoped that this enthusiasm on the part of the council and the committee will be appreciated by every student in the university, and that they will turn out in larger numbers than ever before."

"Basketball has already started, and now is the great opportunity for every one who is not included in that turn-out to sign up for some of the minor sports which hold forth in the gymnasium during the winter. Coach George Kistler, of the swimming team, is anxious to have men report to him for swimming and water polo. The team has again been entered in the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, and the usual meets with Yale, Princeton, Columbia and C. C. N. Y. will be held, in addition to the regular intercollegiate championships. Coach Machat of the wrestling team, wants all men to report to him at the wrestling room in the gymnasium. Manager Vonnegut of the gymnastics team, and Acting Manager Little of the fencing team, are now working on their schedules, and their plans will be announced in detail in the near future. In the meantime all candidates for the fencing team are asked to report to Coach Leonardo Terrone at the gymnasium."

## NINE GOLF TOURNEYS FOR BELLEAIR, FLA.

BELLEAIR, Fla.—The golf program for the 1918 season here has just been announced. There will be nine events, beginning with the January tournament, from Jan. 21 to 25. Three sixteens will qualify. The succeeding events will be as follows:

Feb. 2, women's putting tournament; Feb. 8, seniors' tournament; Feb. 11 to 15, women's tournament, two sixteens; Feb. 18 to 22, Washington's Birthday tournament, six sixteens; Feb. 25 to March 1, women's championship, two sixteens; March 7, professional-amateur four-ball match; March 8 and 9, west coast open championship; March 11 to 15, amateur championship, four sixteens.

## CONDITIONS TO BE REMEDIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—As a result of the visit of inquiry of the Hon. W. D. McPherson, Provincial Secretary, to the industrial farm at Burwash, the Government has appointed Judge Coatsworth to investigate conditions there and report upon its administration and management and also upon the welfare of the inmates. The Government is determined to remedy all abuses from whatever cause, and to eliminate harsh treatment, the policy desired being to treat the men in such a way as to reform and restore rather than to punish and degrade.

## COUNCILMEN OF 1886-87 MEET

Thirty-seven members of the Boston City Council of 1886 and 1887 met at Young's Hotel, last evening, where they recalled happenings of 30 years ago. Former Mayor Thomas N. Hart presided, and Thomas O. McEaney was vintner. Other speakers were James L. Hillard, Richard Sullivan, John W. O'Malley, John H. Lee, Thomas A. Keillor, Samuel Kelley, Albert Peters, William Regan, William O. Armstrong, all of whom served in the council.

## PLAYERS FAVOR HOCKEY SEVEN

Athletic Committee Expected to Make Final Decision Regarding Harvard Varsity Team

Harvard's athletic committee will meet in Cambridge this evening for the purpose of passing on a freshman hockey schedule and determining whether the Crimson shall be represented by an informal varsity seven this winter. There was a meeting of the members of last year's varsity and freshman hockey squads at the Harvard Athletic Association rooms Monday evening at which it was decided that some sort of a team for the three upper classes should be formed.

This was not an official decision, but only the sentiment of the hockey players now in college. The athletic committee will make the final decision.

It is expected that if a single team is formed it will be similar to this fall's informal football team. Although neither Yale nor Princeton will have an upper-class seven, some intercollegiate games may be arranged with nearby institutions as well as with various military and naval teams. The men who attended last night's meeting were very much in favor of entering the Boston Amateur Hockey League, which contains such organizations as the B. A. A. and the Arena Club.

Another plan under consideration was that of intramural games, inter-battalion or interclass. It had been thought that such a plan would give the best opportunity for exercise to the largest number of students, but the meeting last evening decided that either interbattalion or interclass games would be impracticable. There is not enough to warrant battalion athletics, and the classes of 1919 and 1920 are the only ones who could make up sevens. Accordingly, the meeting recommended that hockey for the students who are not experts should be played in the Letter cup series, as in former years.

## LITTLE CHANCE FOR TITLE MEETS

Intercollegiate Track and Field Championship Games Are Not at All Likely This Spring

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is almost certain that there will be no intercollegiate track and field championship meets in the East next spring. This applies both to the indoor meet, which under normal conditions would be held on the first Saturday of March, and the annual outdoor meet, usually held the last week of May.

Both meets will be determined definitely by the I. C. A. A. A. within a few weeks. It was said Monday by an official of the association here that the question of holding the indoor meet would be taken up by correspondence and that the advisability of holding an outdoor meet would probably be discussed at a meeting of the executive committee in January.

Although no intimation of the sort was given, it is more than probable that if the meets are to be abandoned there will be no convention of the association in March.

## TECH SWIMMING TRIALS ARE HELD

The elimination trials of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology swimming team were held Monday afternoon in the Boston Y. M. C. A. tank at Huntington avenue. The following men were retained: Bachman, Bards, Birmingham, Dolan, Colton, Darling, Dato, Green, Lee, Maynard, Morse, McGrath, McNear, Percher, Sheldon, Sjostrom, Starkweather, Skinner, Trowbridge, Wilson, Winn and Young.

In the sprints Colton, Wilson, Green and Young made fast time, the first going 25 yards in 12 1-5 seconds. Winn and Lee plunged better than 50 feet.

## BOWDOIN ELECTS FOOTBALL HEADS

BRUNSWICK, Me.—R. T. Small of Westbrook has been reelected captain of the Bowdoin College football eleven. He has played center two seasons, and is the third captain to be reelected by Maine colleges.

The students of Bowdoin College have elected M. C. Grover '17 of Brunswick, as manager, and T. S. Wood '20 of Westbrook, Mass., as assistant manager of the football team for next season.

## LAND TAX CONSTITUTIONAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed a decision of the Kansas Supreme Court, holding a state law requiring the payment of a 10 per cent tax on sand taken from the banks or beds of streams within the State constitutional.

## D. C. GAINOR NOW IN NAVY

D. C. Gainer of the Boston Red Sox is in the United States Navy now. He arrived from his home in Elkins, W. Va., Monday, and within a few hours had enrolled at the navy yard as a first-class yeoman.

## WASHINGTON GETS TWO PLAYERS

DES MOINES, Ia.—June Cass, left fielder, and Bruce Hartford, shortstop, have been sold by the Des Moines Western League club to the Washington Americans. It was announced Monday.

## BROWN MEN ELECT J. H. WEEKS CAPTAIN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. H. Weeks of the class of 1919 was elected captain of next year's Brown University football team by the 14 "B" men Monday afternoon. The captain-elect hails from New Bedford, Mass., where he received three years' training on the New Bedford High School team. Last year before entering college was spent in Worcester Academy, where he proved to be one of the most valuable ends in years.

Weeks is well equipped to handle his next fall's charges with three years of varsity experience under Coach Robinson's system of football, playing on the second baseball team the past two years, and being a class basketball player for the same length of time.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

### Uncle Sam and Regulation

STOCKTON, (Cal.) INDEPENDENT.—Prices of necessities began to rise long before the United States was forced into the war. The much-mooted law of supply and demand, with the opportunities for manipulation, was responsible. Men who had necessities to sell found them where they could get the best prices, and it was in their power to control the markets. Now the Government has taken hold of the situation. The situation has many ramifications. It is not possible, nor wise, for a great Government to get aside in 30 days the laws of trade and the exercise of individualism. But the Government, in this emergency, is providing vigorous regulation for the protection of the general public. Before long, regulation will become effective. The change of public policy and government purpose is fundamental. From the theory of Jefferson that the best Government is the one that governs the least, we are now turning to the Government for aid in the innermost problems of individual life. The Government is responding. Not a single cargo is being sent to Europe on speculation or out of the mere opportunity for profit. Every ship is licensed, the cargo is checked and the sole purpose is to aid the Allies in winning the war. Hoarding is inhibited and every effort is being made to bring necessities to the consumer at a price that represents nothing more than a fair profit for the mediums of exchange. To this wise policy every interest is giving patriotic cooperation. Every class of our people is giving willing assent and pledging patriotic faith. Our problems will be solved. The solution will be no small contribution to the compensatory results of the sacrifices of war. Trust Uncle Sam. He is all right.

### Women Railway Workers

BOSTON HERALD.—Along with all their other troubles the railroads have to face the problem that comes with the departure of many of their workers, high and low, into active service. For example, the New Haven company lost 895 men, who left its service voluntarily to enter the army or navy, and several hundred of its employees have been enrolled in the ranks of the national army. From this railroad alone two companies—E and F of the fourteenth regiment of engineers—were formed, and those two companies, 350 strong, are now in France. To help the situation somewhat the New Haven has raised the age limit of men in its operating department, but as a more immediate help it is turning to the employment of women. At many points on the line there are women station agents, telegraph operators and ticket agents taking the places of men now in uniform. The two women whom it employed in June at Mansfield are crossing trolleys perhaps the first in the State, were the first of many now so employed along its line. At the New Haven shops, women are now sorting, storing and assembling supplies and materials, where only men were working a few months ago. Moreover, the company has recently opened a school at the South Station where telegraphy, ticket and freight accounting, and so forth are taught free to young women who desire to enter the employ of the company, with a long waiting list. The development is significant one and its bearing on postwar conditions is not to be overlooked.

### THIRD-CLASS MAIL RATES UNCHANGED

The Post Office Department has received information that some business persons and concerns have the impression that the war revenue act imposes a tax upon third-class matter. This is not correct, the department announces. The act does not affect third-class matter and circulars and other printed matter of the third class may still be mailed at the regular third-class rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

### SIMMONS COLLEGE

Simmons College closes at noon tomorrow for the Thanksgiving recess, and will reopen on Monday morning. This week the students are filling out war census cards, telling the student government the kind of work each individual is capable of, and ready to do it need should arise. The Technology Musical Club has accepted the invitation of the senior class to give a concert to be followed by a social in the dormitories on the evening of Dec. 8. All of the students are invited. This afternoon Leeds Gulick, who has recently returned from France and who is the guest of the Social Civics Club, is to address the students on his experiences in the war. The "bricks" as the pledges to the friendship fund are termed, are steadily growing. At present more than \$2200 have been pledged.

## SCHOOL HOCKEY IS ON INCREASE

More Schools Around Greater Boston Expected to Take Up Popular Sport This Winter

Followers of schoolboy athletics in Greater Boston will give their attention to hockey, track and basketball activities after the final big football games on Thanksgiving Day. To be sure there are a few post-season games scheduled that will be well attended, but after Thursday interest will begin to shift to the other branches of sport.

Hockey enthusiasts are looking forward to a big season, and a general effort will be made this winter by those in charge to make hockey more popular than ever with the schoolboys. Because of the war, a number of the big clubs will be handicapped by lack of veteran players, who are now in the service, and it is believed that interest will be all the more keen in the work of the schoolboy teams. Certainly every effort will be made to improve the sport.

The Boston Arena management plans to extend itself this winter to bring schoolboy games to a higher point of perfection. The Arena management has done much to promote the game in the schools in past years, and this season the new hockey manager, C. E. Lombard, plans to make the game all the more attractive for the boys. One of his plans is to make it possible for more schools to have a chance to use the big Arena surface than has been the case in past years.

Of course the interscholastic Hockey League teams will play their games on the Arena surface as usual, and certain afternoons will be set aside for the league members to practice. The absence from the game of the Arena and Boston hockey clubs, because of the war, will give more time than ever to the schoolboys.

Friday nights have been set aside for the playing of schoolboy contests, and most likely the league games of importance will be played in the evening this year.

Newton High School won the league championship last season, and it is expected that Newton will produce a strong team this year to defend the title, although it is too early to say what kind of candidates are at hand, as the players have not yet been called out at the schools. Arlington is another high school that produces good hockey teams, and last year the school for championship honors was very close between Newton and Arlington. The boys will start practice early next month, and the interscholastic season is scheduled to open at the Boston Arena Jan. 2.

### Middlesex School of Concord has announced its hockey schedule for the coming season. Ten games will be played, all of them at Concord with the exception of that with St. Marks School, which will be played at Southboro.

Coach A. V. Galbraith will bring out a strong team at the school this season as he has six veterans available. The schedule follows:

Jan. 9, Stone School at Concord; 12, Milton at Concord; 16, Cambridge Latin at Concord; 19, Newton at Concord; 23, Medford at Concord; 26, Boston English High School at Concord; 31, Noble and Greenough at Concord.

Feb. 2, Milton Academy at Concord; 6, Country Day School at Concord; 9, St. Marks at Concord.

## MANY ATHLETES IN WAR SERVICE

Four University of Wisconsin Varsity Teams Furnish No Less Than 66 Letter Men

MADISON, Wis.—Enlistments in the army and navy have taken 66 men from the varsity teams of the four leading sports at the University of Wisconsin—more than have gone from the athletic teams of any other universities in the "Big Ten" Conference—according to the athletic department.

The football squad this fall sent 23 veterans of 1916 into war service. All but one of these would have returned this fall but for the war. Six of those in the service now wear last year's varsity football "W." Four men of the team that played Chicago last Saturday will go with the drafted army at the close of the season.

Of last year's varsity basketball team, five men are in service. Four of these men wear the basketball "W."

Last year's track squad sent 28 men into war service. Six of this number, however, graduated last June.

Baseball was discontinued last spring because of the number of players who were preparing to enter officers' training camps. Ten men, four of them letter men, who would have been back for the 1918 season are now in the army or navy.

## LOUISIANA STATE TO MEET TULANE TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Thanksgiving Day football game between Tulane and Louisiana State University will be the last played on the campus of the latter institution at Baton Rouge, according to the Tulane managers. The local university, having completed its \$35,000 stadium section, hereafter will insist that the games be played here, because "New Orleans is most convenient to the greater number of spectators and persons interested."

Tulane's contract calls for this year's game at Baton Rouge, but this it will be played in New Orleans or not at all.

## SIDELINES

Carnegie Tech has elected Right End Williams captain for next season.

Rutgers has a splendid end rush in Robeson. He is one of the best offensive and defensive players in eastern gridiron circles this fall.

Lieut. David Henry has been added to the Camp Devens football squad and should be a valuable player for the team. He formerly played fullback for Brown University and was a star punter.

Members of the Newport Naval Reserve football eleven are taking their examinations for navy promotions, and by the time their football season is over it is expected most of them will be ready for active war work.

Quarterback Bell, Halfback Light and Fullback Berry of the University of Pennsylvania are expected to join the United States Marine Corps. If they do, they will play on the football eleven captained by E. W. Mahan, the former Harvard star. Bell, Light, Berry and Mahan ought to make about as powerful a backfield as any service team can muster.

Now for the Cornell-Pennsylvania game at Philadelphia Thanksgiving Day. This has been a season of big upsets, and who knows but what Cornell may end up with one to take its place alongside the Tufts victory over Dartmouth, the Pennsylvania victory over Michigan, the Princeton freshman victory over the Yale freshmen and the Wisconsin victory over Minnesota.

## COCHRAN WINS OPENING GAME

Chicago Billiard Player Easily Defeats Joseph Mayer of Philadelphia 300 Points to 219

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Welker Cochran, the Chicago billiard expert, defeated Joseph Mayer of Philadelphia, one-time holder of the amateur billiard championship but now of the professional ranks, in the first block of a 2500-point match here Monday night. The score was 300 to 219, Cochran running out his string in 17 innings for an average of 17 11-17. Mayer's average was 13 11-16.

Cochran again exhibited his recently acquired style of playing open-table billiards, as compared with the close nurse game which he was developing a year or two ago. As a result his work with respect to average and interest as well as in a measure disappointing, even though he did achieve the victory in the opening clash. Mayer led at the outset and maintained the advantage for six innings, when Cochran broke loose with a nearly gathered run of 85 which showed the better qualities of his billiard play. When he followed this two innings later with a run of 74 Mayer was left hopelessly behind.

Mayer did some nice nursing, but consistency was lacking in his work. Several times he failed lamentably on easy shots when the ivories were, so to speak, "under a hat." These lapses cut short promising opportunities. Mayer's high run of the game was 42, and this he made in the first inning. Thereafter his counts were more often in single figures than otherwise. The scores:

Cochran—3 10 1 0 0 85 17 74 31 1 0 0 3 20 13 4. Total—300. Average—17 11-17. High runs—85 and 74. Mayer—42 8 0 2 6 31 10 6 2 31 1 6 23 18 0 28. Total—219. Average—13 11-16. High runs—42 and 31.

## ST. THOMAS HAS NO MEN TO SPARE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—The utility of seeking for unemployed labor in the Virgin Islands was demonstrated to Special Labor Commissioner Roberts by a flying visit to St. Thomas last Saturday and Sunday. Mr. Roberts was the guest of Governor Yager on the revenue cutter Itasca, and they were the week-end guests of Governor Oliver at St. Thomas.

"As nearly as I can ascertain, there are about three or four women to every man in St. Thomas at the present time," said Mr. Roberts in referring to his trip. "In the days before the war, when St. Thomas was an important shipping center, I am told that the women did most of the work in loading and unloading ships; now they do it all, and there is not much to take away. Governor Oliver begged me not to take away the few able-bodied men who are left. From the data I was able to gather, since the cane season has begun on St. Croix there is plenty of work to do for all the men in the group, to say nothing of a number who have already gone to the cane fields of Santo Domingo."

## COLONEL ROOSEVELT IN TORONTO

TORONTO, Ont.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt received a tremendous ovation here last night when he spoke in support of Canada's Victory Loan. Thousands of Canadians, waving Union Jacks and American flags, filled the hall, and when Colonel Roosevelt appeared on the platform the crowd arose and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King."

"Colonel Roosevelt," declared Sir Thomas White, the chairman, "has been of incalculable service in mobilizing the moral forces of the world against Germany and its iniquities. We welcome him as a statesman, a gallant soldier, as a humanitarian and as a man, for he is every inch a man."

## GOLF OUTLOOK IN MAINE IS BRIGHT

Formation of the New Association Is Sure to Help the Development of This Game in the Pine Tree State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Me.—A new chapter of golfing history has been printed in the Pine Tree State this year with the formation of the Maine State Golf Association. From now on Maine, which has been developing rapidly in golfing circles, but which has never furnished a champion or had any authority with which to act, will have a definite golfing organization to carry on the work connected with this game, and both the State and golfing enthusiasts, clubs and the sport itself will be greatly benefited in the future.

Many years back there was some sort of an association. This thrived for several years and then interest decreased. From then, said to be by some in the early nineties, until the present day there has been no kind of an organization whereby golfing might be carried out to a better advantage. Tournaments have been held by various clubs throughout the State, but the game has never received the attention it should within the limits of the Pine Tree sector.

Maine has several fashionable and well-populated summer resorts, which serve the base of fine country and golfing clubs. Poland Spring, Bar Harbor, Mount Desert, York Beach and York Harbor, Kennebunkport, Rockland and the clubs at Camden and Northport, in Penobscot Bay, entice hundreds to Maine every season, among whom are enthusiastic golfers from Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Washington, D. C.

Early this summer rumors to the effect that an association might be formed which would embrace the majority of country and golfing clubs throughout the State were circulated and a surprise created. Nevertheless an offset was registered to the surprise and those familiar with the situation stood up and acclaimed themselves as in favor and that the State needed just such an organization.

The talk of such a formation started early in September. Plans were discussed pro and con, and early in October invitations were circulated to all the professionals within the State, and to the clubs, inviting as many amateurs who cared to enter to take part in a tournament on the links of the Portland Country Club, Falmouth Foreside, near this city, and at the same time come as representatives from their various organizations to a meeting held in connection with the tourney when the situation would be discussed.

The date was set for Oct. 12 and 13, and the Portland Country Club on these dates was the scene of Maine's first big golfing event. Alexander Chisholm, who helped a great deal in bringing about the meeting, and who has been professional at the local links for the past three seasons, won with a score of 222, medal play being used throughout the tournament, closely followed by Ernest Ryhl, professional at the Waumbec (N. H.) club, with a 225.

H. S. Payson, president of the local country club presided as chairman at the meeting of the representatives held that night in the living room of the Portland C. C., which resulted in the formation of the Maine State Golf Association. E. A. Randall of Portland Country Club was elected president; Percy Hill of Augusta, first vice-president; Ira Cobb of Northport and New York City, second vice-president; C. S. Erswell of Brunswick, treasurer; and W. F. Clapp of the Portland Country Club, secretary. It was voted to incorporate the organization and definite plans were drafted and a committee composed of the president, the two vice-presidents and the secretary appointed to attend to the acts of incorporation and draw up the by-laws.

With this year's tournament as a starter and the new association handling future affairs of this kind next year will be bigger doings. Team play, foursomes, and interclub matches not to speak of the big tournaments planned for professionals, another for amateurs and a third for mixtures, are on the list of fixtures for the season of 1918.

Maine which was at one time a closely watched State in golf circles will reach her own and all through the efforts of two or three enthusiasts who helped in creating what Maine has long needed, an organized association of clubs. H. H. Varden at one time visited Maine, Francis Ouimet was a player at Poland Spring a year ago last summer, and plans for next year, the war allowing, will bring forth famous golfers into the State through the efforts of the Maine State Golf Association.

## MANHATTAN COLLEGE PLANS BASKETBALL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Manhattan College will again be represented on the basketball court. Under the direction of Coach Hanrahan the men have been practicing daily for three weeks. Two of last year's regulars, James Houlihan and Gallagher, will be missing from the line-up, but some promising new candidates have been discovered. Games are already scheduled with State College, Rensselaer P. I. Stevens, Rutgers, C. C. N. Y., St. Francis, and St. John's, while others are pending with Lafayette, Pennsylvania and Columbia. The chances of a meeting with the Blue and White are bright.

## THREE HARVARD MEN QUALIFY

Semifinal Round of the National Squash Tennis Scratch Tournament at New York Reached

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Semifinal round matches are scheduled for today in the national scratch squash tennis tournament which is being played on the courts of the Squash Club and the four remaining contestants for the chief prize are F. Van S. Hyde, J. W. Appel Jr., and J. V. Onativia, all of the Harvard Club, and A. W. Riley of the Princeton Club.

Hyde, who is rated as No. 2 in the handicap list of the association, had a comparatively easy time winning his place in the semifinals Monday afternoon by defeating R. C. Coburn, also of the Harvard Club, in straight games, 15-11, 15-11.

Onatavia was hard pressed to win his match from A. Baxter Jr. of the Crescent Athletic Club in straight games the points of which were 15-12, 15-11.

Riley, who is the star player of the Princeton Club, was not very hard pressed by Sterling Martin of the Yale Club, winning in straight games, 15-6, 15-5.

Appel won his way to the semifinal without taking the courts as G. W. Mead of the Squash Club defaulted. The summary:

### THIRD ROUND

A. W. Riley, Squash Club, defeated Sterling Martin, Yale Club, 15-6, 15-5; J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club, won by default from G. W. Mead, Squash Club; J. V. Onatavia, Jr., Harvard Club, defeated Andrew Baxter, Jr., Crescent A. C., 15-12, 15-11; F. Van S. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated R. C. Coburn, Harvard Club, 15-11, 15-1.

## NEWPORT ELEVEN IS WORKING HARD

Coach Bull Realizes That Naval Reserve Has Hard Opponent in Camp Devens Team

NEWPORT, R. I.—Coach W. T. Bull of the Newport Naval Reserve football eleven, plans to put his players through a hard practice this afternoon in preparation for the game with Camp Devens at Braves Field, Boston, Thanksgiving Day morning. Owing to the fact that Camp Devens defeated Camp Upton last Saturday, while Rutgers College won from the Newport eleven, the coming game has taken on added interest here, and the players realize that they will have to show better football than they displayed last Saturday if they are to win Thursday.

Owing to examinations which have been held here, the practice has been somewhat interfered with. Today it is expected that things will be so arranged that all of the men can come out at the same time and get in some good hard work, as it is next to the last chance for practice before the game.

Coach Bull gave the men some hard practice work Monday afternoon and the players showed up well. They are disappointed over the outcome of the Rutgers game, but are determined that they will not be defeated again this fall if hard work can prevent it. The game with Camp Devens and the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard team are regarded as sure to test the strength of the Newport team and they will go into each contest realizing that they must play hard if they are to win.

## WINSOR CLUB NOW HOLDS FIRST PLACE

Winsor Club is today sole claimant of first place in the championship standing of the Amateur Boston Pin League following its three-point victory over the Oxford Club Monday evening while the Arlington Boat Club, with which it was previously tied for first, was losing three out of four points to the Dorchester Club.

Colonial Club was the only one able to get a four-point victory last evening, and by so doing the team moved up into a tie for second place with the Arlington Boat Club. The Colonial players did some splendid bowling, getting a three-string team, total of 1740 and a team single of 631.

One new season record was made when Gallagher of the Dorchester Club bowled a single string of 150. The summary:

Club	1	2	3	Totals
Colonial Club	544	565	631	1740
City Club	521	476	532	1529
Dorchester Club	567	552	526	1645
Arlington Boat Club	513	517	544	1574



CRÆSUS' MINES  
WORKING AGAINSwiss Engineer Sends From Asia  
Minor Account of Famous  
Remains of AntiquityBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Cræsus' famous lead mines at Balla (Maden), in Asia Minor, from which he is reputed to have drawn his fabulously enormous wealth, are now working again. A Swiss engineer engaged there has sent home a remarkably interesting account of these famous remains of antiquity.

"It is a very rare and wonderful mine," he says, "this ancient mine of Balla Maden. Already in the days of Alexander the Great it was in operation, and Cræsus obtained his great treasures from it. The same entry into the mine, consisting of 360 marble steps, constructed all those centuries ago, leads to a vast vault in the solid rock which makes one wonder how the ancients could have tunneled through the hard granite without the aid of gunpowder or dynamite. Colossal caves were excavated and the walls were covered with peculiar figures and hieroglyphics. The proverbial wealth of the time of Cræsus can be readily believed when one sees these immense subterranean halls and passages with dwellings for hundreds of slaves."

"Today, in consequence of the disappearance of the forests, the meteorological, hydrological and geological conditions have all changed. The grass has dried up, the roots have lost their binding power, the scant hold on the ground has been loosened, and the torrential rains, like veritable water spouts, which come in January, and February every year, find little resistance. They sweep away turf and soil, dig rivulets a yard deep; everything is carried away on the whole surface. The soil taken off and the rocks, once overgrown and hidden by their enemies, the plants, appear again triumphant on the surface of the earth."

"Even the rocks, however, cannot withstand the eternally transforming forces of the water. It extracts from the earth carbonic-acid and afterwards sulphur from the pyritic veins of lead, with carbonic and sulphuric acids mingled together the water literally eats away the rock, which breaks off in blocks as large as houses, and then is crushed into fragments. In winter these are swept together by great masses of water and further demolished. In summer again these fragments of rock, soaked with water and carbonic acid, lie for months in the burning heat of the sun; the watery parts become heated and begin to steam, the stone expands, and the power of expansion of steam is greater than the adhesion of the molecules, and the rock which has endured for hundreds of thousands of years is burst asunder; it crumbles into sand and dust, and is blown away by the wind."

"As a result, therefore, the winter in our climate accomplishes through the cold, is done here by the summer heat. But even all this action of carbonic and sulphuric acids, water and heat is not enough. Once more the waters come and seize the mighty boulders, sawing

and scratching and dashing them together, using them as tools to cut through the rocky walls and form the bed of the river. Precipitous channels are cut through great ranges of mountains and so the secrets of the interior are brought to the light of day. The ores, lead, manganese, chromium, copper, tin and borax are found here. From an inextricable labyrinth of mine galleries, the ore is carried, day and night, to the surface. It contains from 40 per cent to 70 per cent of lead, the remainder including quartz, chalcopyrite, pyrites (sulphur crystal) and magnetite. On one side of the mountain an ore-washing plant has been constructed in a building of several stories, which is operated by four colossal Diesel motors made in Switzerland. At the side is a cable-railway for bringing up the ore. This is dumped into a stone-breaker and then into a crushing-machine, finally reaching the washing-troughs where it is thoroughly cleansed and sorted. Then it is sent to the furnaces and melted into bars of 100 pounds each. Even now it is not ready, for it contains both gold and silver. From a ton of lead are extracted nearly six pounds of silver, and half a pound of gold. This is done in a refinery.

"The director of these famous mines is a remarkable man. He is a Greek, but is an Italian subject, and is married to a Viennese. He speaks and writes perfectly English, French, Italian, German, Greek and Turkish; is a mining expert, geologist and mineralogist, and one of the greatest living authorities on mining affairs and electrical engineering. He works untiringly from morning to night, and is friendly and accessible to everybody. For 30 years he has worked in these mines, still taking out the treasures of Cræsus."

## STATE MEAT SHOPS.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—Assisted by the fact that it is in a position to make very favorable terms for the supply of cattle, the Queensland Government has steadily pursued its establishment of state meat shops in many large towns. These shops, where all business is done on the block, thus obviating the expense of booking and delivery, have entered into serious competition with private enterprise, as they are able to undersell the local butchers. The financial statement for the year's trading of the state's butcher shops is as follows:

	£	s	d
Total amount expended on purchase and equipment of shops	7,672	19	4
Purchase of meat for these shops	157,720	0	9
Total	165,392	0	1
Incidental expenses	18,401	2	3
Total expenses for year	183,793	2	4
Meat sales for year	191,120	0	7

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WATTLE INDUSTRY  
IN AUSTRALIARevival of Wattle Growing  
Is Urged—How South Africa  
Acquired a Large IndustrySpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australian Bureau

PERTH, W. Aus.—Although most Australian states celebrate the incoming of the fragrant golden wattle blooms—the children's charities benefit greatly by the special "Wattle Days"—the story of the neglect of a wonderful asset has only been forced upon the public notice by the lessons of war.

Australia, the home of the wattle, has to import its wattle bark from South Africa, and now that Britain is seeking wattle bark and allowing its importation, Australia is powerless to help. Victoria and West Australia may, however, be among the first to learn the lesson.

In view of developments, it may be noted that in Victoria the bulk of the land formerly utilized for wattle growing is now under sheep. The Victorian Government, however, has about 4000 acres under young wattle, in addition to 15,000 acres of naturally grown wattle, and plantations are being increased each year.

Probably the provision of a bounty of a pound a ton of locally-grown wattle bark, as advised by the Interstate Commission in 1915, would help to re-establish the industry.

In this State, West Australia, Mr. R. T. Robinson, then Minister of Industries, recently summarized the position in regard to wattle bark with much clearness. He said:

"The original supply in those States where the golden wattle, the variety whose bark holds the largest percentage of tannin, was at one time plentiful, has been used so recklessly that wattle bark export is a diminishing figure. The Commonwealth figures regarding the export of tan barks are instructive. In 1906 tan barks were exported to the value of £162,453. After that year the descending scale was entered upon, and by 1912 the figures had dropped to £72,122; in 1913, it was £69,411, and in 1914-15 it sank to £32,025. As the exports of the native article fell, so the imports of the foreign substitute rose. In 1911 foreign tanning agents were imported to the value of £31,253, and by 1914 the value of imports had soared to £80,000. Australia can do little or nothing at this moment to assist the motherland."

"I observe the cable says that South

African supplies of wattle bark are to be drawn upon, and South Africa is likely to meet a good part of the demand. The wattle is an Australian native, and in the country of its origin it has been shamefully misused, but the shrewd folks in South Africa have adopted it, and it is bringing them hundreds of thousands of pounds a year. The story is worth knowing, for it carries a big lesson to Australia."

"Some quarter of a century ago a small parcel of wattle seeds was imported into South Africa from South Australia. From that small beginning, aided by energy and determination, a great industry has been built up. In 1914 the exports of wattle bark from South Africa were close upon 58,000 tons, and in 1915 some 40,000 tons, owing to freight shortage. More than that, South Africa has established extract factories, where the active agent is separated from the bark and sent abroad."

"My reading and information show me clearly that something like a famine in tanning agents exists in the world. Tanners are constantly on the lookout for new materials, and it is the bounden duty of every country with trees or shrubs yielding tannic acid to do their best to turn them into a marketable commodity. In Western Australia we have many trees which contain percentages of tannin. Our forests need to be systematically searched for new tanning agents. Many are already known to exist in this State, but few have such a percentage of tannin as would make the export of the raw material profitable. Turned into extracts here, they would find an eager market."

"The Commonwealth is talking about establishing a forest products laboratory to undertake research work into such matters and tan barks. The time is ripe, and the field is large and ready."

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SOUTHERN WOMEN  
TOLD HOW TO SAVEHome Demonstration Agents Are  
Now Employed in Many  
North Carolina CommunitiesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—The plan of placing women home demonstration agents in various counties in the State having proven a success in rural districts, women home demonstration agents are now being employed regularly by a number of the larger cities and towns of the State. These agents are employed jointly by the cities and the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service.

Miss Mary Clifford Bennett, a graduate of the State Normal of Harrisburg, Pa., will be stationed at Winston-Salem; Miss Ethel McDonald, a graduate in home economics of the Kansas State Agricultural College and a post-graduate with a degree of bachelor of science at the same school, will be stationed at Asheville; Mrs. M. M. Davis, a graduate of the Tennessee State Normal School, with considerable experience in special work at Columbia University, will be stationed at Raleigh and Durham; Mrs. Kate Brew Vaughn, one of the best known demonstrators in the South, will be stationed at Winston-Salem.

Instruction in food conservation will be one of the main duties of these women. Clubs will be formed among all classes of women, both white and Negro.

**NEW ZEALAND AND WAR RELIEF**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australian Bureau

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—With a population of little more than 1,000,000,

the Dominion of New Zealand has many magnificent war achievements to her credit but none more wholehearted than her war relief work. Although the figures recently presented to Parliament by Mr. G. W. Russell did not carry the totals past March 31, 1917, the amount contributed in money or goods up to that date, apart from the individual efforts which pass unrecorded, was roughly £3,500,000, and of this total about £2,500,000 had been collected by patriotic societies. "A magnificent record and one of which the country may justifiably be proud," said Mr. Russell in presenting his figures.

**WAR MINISTER'S RESIGNATION.**  
By The Christian Science Monitor special  
Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Great pressure was brought to bear on Gen. Primo de Rivera as already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, to induce him to withdraw his resignation as Minister of War, but without success. Twenty-two generals called upon him and intimated that they were in full agreement with his disciplinary measures.

SAN JOSE TO HAVE  
ANOTHER RAILWAYWestern Pacific Line to Be Ex-  
tended to That City and  
Santa Clara ValleySpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—One of the most important recent steps in railway development taken in this State is set forth in the announcement by the Western Pacific Railway that it has begun the construction of its extension to and around San José. The connection with the main line will be made at Niles, east of Oakland. The San José extension will be about 30 miles in length, and will cost, with the terminals in that city, approximately \$1,500,000, according to C. M. Levey, president of the road.

Mr. Levey said that the new branch will be pushed to completion as promptly as possible, and that the San José holdings of the company would provide ample terminal room for the handling of the large business which the road hopes to find in the Santa Clara Valley.

The  
**Holiday Season**

HOLIDAY MERCHANDISE is on  
display and the store is filled with gifts,  
unusual, inexpensive, practical or elaborate—  
whatever kind you are looking for.

Toyland is the same wonderful place that  
children marvel at and revel in each season.  
Toys and dolls and interesting games are  
everywhere. Toys should be selected now  
because when these are gone they cannot be  
duplicated this season.

If you shop early in the season you are  
assured of wider selection and more careful  
attention.

**Emery, Bird, Thayer Company**  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**Berkson Bros**  
1108-1110 Main Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.  
KANSAS CITY, KANS.  
TOPEKA, KANS.

A Most Comprehensive Showing of  
**New Fall and Winter Modes**  
in Suits, Dresses, Coats, Blouses,  
separate Skirts and Millinery.

**Silver Laundry Company**  
Established 21 Years  
Silver Service Is Satisfactory  
**LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING**  
ALSO FOWEL, APRONS  
AND COATS FURNISHED  
1012-1020 Campbell St., Kansas City, Mo.  
Telephone: Home, 2508 Main; Bell, 710 Main  
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**Cafeteria De Luxe**  
Southwest Corner Ninth and Main  
KANSAS CITY  
We thoroughly appreciate your patronage  
and know from the steadily increasing  
business that our customers are pleased.  
So are we.

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All Grades of COAL for All Purposes

**We Are Equipped  
To Handle MEN'S Clothes Only**  
Positively darn hose, sew on buttons and re-  
turn each article in complete repair without  
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For Professional and Amateur. Mail Orders for  
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**Oriental Rugs**  
Also Expert Repairing and  
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220 E. 11th Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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**Soldiers' Christmas**  
this year!  
Send for our Catalog of Gifts  
the Soldier really can use

**Wool Brothers**  
KANSAS CITY

**Chisholm Millinery**  
Linwood & Gillham Road (602 Linwood)  
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FURS**  
Mail Orders Given  
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**Myron Green  
CAFETERIAS**  
Our standard of cooking is higher than  
merely satisfying your appetite—it is to  
make you glad it's time to eat.  
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Second Floor, 1025 MAIN  
Fourth Floor, 1013 GRAND  
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**Schneider's  
Personal Marketing**  
Shop with your market basket.  
Come here for your meats.  
You will readily notice the saving you  
can accumulate.  
This large wholesale and retail mar-  
ket is located in the meat buying center.  
We make no retail deliveries, have low  
rent and eliminate all unnecessary ex-  
penses. These savings enable us to offer

**Quality Meats**  
at most reasonable prices.  
We offer Lard and Lard substitutes  
at less than market values. While our  
present stock lasts we will sell at the  
following prices:  
**LARD**  
Res Pure, No. 5, 5 lb., \$1.50; No. 10,  
\$2.90  
Swift's Premium, No. 3, 5 lb., 95c;  
No. 5, \$1.55  
Swift's Premium, No. 10, 5 lb., \$3.00;  
No. 20, \$6.00.  
**COMPOUND OR SHORTENING**  
No. 3, 5 lb., 70c; No. 5, 5 lb., \$1.20.  
No. 10, 5 lb., \$2.35; No. 20, 5 lb., \$4.70  
**CRISCO**  
Cans—1 lb. net weight, 28c; 1½ lbs.,  
42c; 3 lbs. 1 oz. net weight, 84c; 6 lbs.,  
\$1.68; 9 lbs. 5 oz. net weight,  
\$2.52

Ask the Men Inside—They Know  
**W. B. SCHNEIDER MEAT CO.**  
546-548 Walnut, KANSAS CITY

**Klines**  
1112-14 Walnut thru to 1113-15 Main  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI  
The New Arrivals in Our  
Millinery Department  
fashionable smart models in Fabric,  
Georgette Crepe and Satin.  
Reasonably priced.  
**\$5.00, \$6.95 and \$8.50**



# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## RAILROAD MARKET FEATURE

Stocks Yield Easily to Pressure—Recoveries Are Moderate, and General Tone Irregular—Coppers Show Resistance

The New York Stock Market opened irregular today. Later on there was some hardening of prices. United States Steel common was off a small fraction, but moved up to three-eighths of a point above where it closed yesterday afternoon. Marine common was heavy at the opening today, but Anaconda sold up a fair-size fraction. Otherwise fractional gains and losses were mixed throughout the list. The New York market grew stronger late in the first half hour.

Later in the afternoon a heavy tone developed. The rails especially were weak. The decline in this group was accompanied by references to Government control of the roads and to the unfavorable earnings reports of various roads for the month of October. Northern Pacific sold off nearly 3 points to 83 1/2 before midday. New York Central dropped a point. Union Pacific 1 1/2, Southern Pacific 1 1/2, Reading nearly a point, and Canadian Pacific 1 1/2. There were some recoveries but as a general thing the rails continued heavy.

The industrials joined the downward movement, losses of one to two points or more being numerous. General Motors, in the early trading, advanced 1 1/2 above Monday's closing to 93 but soon lost nearly all the gain. International Paper was an exception, advancing nearly 2 points. American Telephone sold off more than a point before midday to 106 1/2. The coppers showed some resistance to the pressure. American Smelting moved up nearly 2 points.

The tone improved somewhat in the early afternoon, losses in some instances having been regained. The Worthington Pump issues and U. S. Rubber were particularly strong. The coppers were also strong. Owen Bottle was a weak feature. The tendency at the beginning of the last hour was to move upward.

## NEW YORK CURE

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos.	9 1/2	9 3/4
do City	9	10
Big Ledge	1 1/2	1 1/2
Boston & Mont.	5 1/2	5 1/2
Butte C. & Z.	7 1/2	7 1/2
Butte Detroit	4 1/2	4 1/2
Caledonia	42	45
Calumet & Jer.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Canada Cop.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Cornelia	15	15 1/2
Cone Arizona	14 1/2	14 1/2
Cop. Copper	8 1/2	8 1/2
Crocker & Co.	7 1/2	7 1/2
Curtis	28 1/2	29 1/2
Dundee Ariz.	3 1/2	3 1/2
First Nat. Cop.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Gila	18 1/2	18 1/2
Glenrock	14 1/2	15 1/2
Goldfield Cons.	43	45
Green Monster	3 1/2	3 1/2
Hedra Mining	4 1/2	4 1/2
Hove Sound	3 1/2	3 1/2
Jerome Verde	1 1/2	1 1/2
Jumbo	15	17
Lake Torp. Boat	3 1/2	3 1/2
Magma Cop.	47 1/2	47 1/2
Max Munitions	7 1/2	7 1/2
Marlin Arms	84	88
McKin Par.	60 1/2	65 1/2
Met. Detroit	17	17 1/2
Midwest	117	120
Midwest Refg.	120	122
National Zinc	30	35
Peerless	12	14 1/2
Penn. Ks.	5 1/2	5 1/2
Red Rock	1 1/2	1 1/2
Russian Sls.	47	51
do City	57	61
Southern Ref.	8 1/2	8 1/2
Squibb Oil	14	16
Stewart Min.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Troy Arizona	15	20
United Motors	17 1/2	17 1/2
U. S. Steel	3 1/2	3 1/2
Wright-Martin	7 1/2	7 1/2

## BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

Exchanges	1917	1916
Exchanges	\$49,921,948	\$47,143,912
Balance	7,319,709	4,615,283

The local Subtreasury credit balance at the Clearing House today is \$94,944.

## MEXICO AND ORIENT

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—At election of officers of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient, W. T. Kemper, Kansas City banker, was named president, and Herbert F. Hall chairman of directors. With exception of two officials, all members of the board are Kansas citizens.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau:

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Unsettled, probably snow late tonight and Wednesday; rising temperature; moderate easterly winds.

For Southern New England: Increasing cloudiness and warmer; snow late tonight and Wednesday.

For Northern New England: Increasing cloudiness and warmer; Wednesday snow and warmer.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 13 to 10 a. m. 17 to 12 noon 20

## IN OTHER CITIES

Albany	12 to 15	New York	52
Buffalo	18 to 21	New York	18
Chicago	32 to 35	Philadelphia	24
Cincinnati	30 to 33	Pittsburgh	24
Denver	30 to 33	Portland, Me.	12
Des Moines	36 to 39	Portland, Ore.	44
Indianapolis	36 to 39	San Francisco	50
Kansas City	36 to 39	St. Louis	38
Kentucky	36 to 39	Washington	30

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Rise moon 4:49 High water, 10:16 p. m. Length of day 9:55 Noon sets 5:34 a. m. LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:44 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions of the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Stocks	Open	High	Low	Sale
Adams Ex.	71	71	71	81
Ajax Rubber	50	50	50	50
Alaska Gold	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Alaska Ju.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Allis-Chalm.	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Allis-Chalm.	72	72	72	72
Am B Sugar	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Am Can	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Am Can Pt.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96	96
Am Car Fr.	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Am Cot Oil	25 1/2	25 1/2	25	25
Am H & L	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am H & L Pt.	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am Ice Sec.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Lined.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am Loco.	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am Smelt'g.	78	79 1/2	77 1/2	78
Am Smelt'g.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102	102
Am Steel	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Am Steel Fr.	58	58	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am Sugar	98 1/2	98 1/2	98	98
Am Tel. & Tel.	108	108	106 1/2	106 1/2
Am Wool	89	89	89	89
Am Wr. & P.	28 1/2	28 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Am Zinc	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Anaconda	59 1/2	60 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Atchafon	85	85	83 1/2	84 1/2
Atchafon Pt.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Atchafon Pt.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Bald Loco.	57 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Balt & Ohio	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
B & O. P.	59	59	59	59
Barrett Co.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Beth Steel	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Beth Steel Pt.	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Beth Steel Pt.	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
BFGoodrich	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37
Brook R. T.	46	46 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Burns Bros.	116	116 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
Butterick	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Butte & Sup.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Cal Petrol.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Cal Petrol.	39	39	39	39
Can Pacific	136	136	134 1/2	134 1/2
Central Pdy.	31	31	31	31
C Leather	68	68 1/2	67	67
Cer de Pas	30	30	30	30
Chan Motor	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
Ches & Ohio	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
CMA&ST Paul	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Chi R. & Pac.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Chi R. & Pac.	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Chi R. & Pac.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Chi R. & Pac.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Chi R. & Pac.	21 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Chile Cop.	16 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Chino Cop.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Ci Peab'g	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Col Fuel	36	36	36	36
Col Gas & El.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Con Can	95	97 1/2	95	97 1/2
Con Gas	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Con Prod.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Con Prod.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Cru. Steel	56 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Cuba C Sug.	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30
Cuban CS	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Del & Luc.	92	92	90 1/2	91 1/2
Do. & H.	190	190	190	190
Domes Min.	64	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Erle 1st	23	23	23	23
Erle 2d	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
F. M. & S.	12	12	12	12
F. M. & S. Pt.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Gas W. & W.	35	35	33 1/2	33 1/2
Gen Chem.	100	100	100	100
Gen Electric	128 1/2	128 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Gen Motors	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Granby Min.	66	66	66	66
Gr. Nor Ore	28	28	27 1/2	27 1/2
Gr. Nor Pt.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Green Can	37 1/2	38	37 1/2	38
Hartman Co.	42	42	42	42
Harv of N.J.	108	108 1/2	108	108 1/2
Har & Bar.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29	29
Ill Central	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Inspiration	44 1/2	44 1/2	44	44 1/2
Int Con Cor.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Int C. Cor. Pt.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Int Mer. Mar.	25 1/2	25 1/2	24	24
Imer Mar. Pt.	98	98 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
In Paper S.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int Paper S.	60	60	60	60
Kan City So.	18	18	17 1/2	17 1/2
Kan C. So. Pt.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Kenne Cop.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Lack Steel	81 1/2	82	80 1/2	81 1/2
LE & W.	9	9	9	9
Lee & T. Ct.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Lehigh Val.	55	55	54 1/2	54 1/2
Max Motor	25 1/2	26	24 1/2	25
Maxwell P.	15	15	15	15
Mex Petrol.	81 1/2	82 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Miami	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Midvale St.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
M. & S. L. New	10	10	10	10
MSP & SSM	85	85	85	85
Mo Pac W.	24	24	24	24
Mo Pac W. Pt.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Mon Power	66	66	66	66
Nat Blacut	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Nat C & C.	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Nat Enamel	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Nat Lead	44	44	44	44
Nevada Con	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
NY A Brake	111	111	111	111
NY Central	70 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
NY N. H. & H.	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
N. W. & W.	105	105	104 1/2	104 1/2
North Am.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
North Pac.	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
N. S. Steel	66	66	66	66
O Cities Gas	36 1/2	36 1/2	36	36
Ont Silver	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
O & W.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	20
Owens Bot. M.	64	64	60 1/2	60 1/2
Pacific Mail	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Penna	47	47	46 1/2	46 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:45 p. m.:

Stocks	Open	High	Low	Last
Abmeek	83 1/2	83 1/2	83	83
Alaska	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Am Ag Chem.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79	79
Am Tel.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am W. & P.	89	89	89	89
Arctic	2	2	2	2
Ariz. Con.	12 1/2	12 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2
Art Metals	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
At Gif & W. I.	100	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Bost. Elevator	34 1/2	34 1/2	34	34
Bost. & Albany	131	131	131	131
Calumet	435	435	430	430
Daly West	2	2	2	2
East Butte	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Edison	157	157	157	157
Fitchburg	49	49	49	49
Gal. Ry. & Elec.	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Gen Elec.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Lake Copper	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Morgan	61	61	60	61
Mohawk	14	14	14	14
North Butte	14	14	14	14
N. Y. N. H. & H.	28	28	28	28
Old Dom	39 1/2	40	39 1/2	40
Oscoda	61	61	60 1/2	60 1/2
Quincy	65	65 1/2	65	65 1/2
Sup. & Boston	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Swift & Co.	127	127	127	127
Torrington	48	48	48	48
Utah Cons.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Utah Metals	3	3	3	3
USRS & M. P.	46	46	46	46
United Fruit	118	118	118	118
Ventura	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Wolverine	33	33 1/2	33	33 1/2
W. End St. R. Pt.	48	48	48	48

## BOSTON CURE

Stocks	High	Low	Last
Aetna	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
American Oil	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Bay State Gas	80	80	80
Bohemian	80	80	80
Boston Ely	68	68	68
Boston Montana	56	56	56



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

LOCAL FOOTWEAR  
MARKET NORMAL

Trading Appears Dull, but Conditions Are as Usual When Salesmen Are on the Road—Wholesalers Good Buyers

Specially reported for The Christian Science Monitor

The local shoe market appears dull, but its resemblance to other seasons, when the salesmen are on the road, and buyers are having samples of all the representative lines brought to their base of operations is plain, and corresponds exactly to what is not only expected, but also hoped for.

The list of visiting merchants differs little in number from that of a year ago and considering that last November had the advantages of a trading spree in the Boston shoe market is fully up to anticipations.

The road men seeking the patronage of the wholesalers started with some apprehension as to success, a feeling quite natural under conditions caused by a world-wide war. Their reports, however, show that the business of the country is prosperous, and that shoe buyers are responding to the salesmen's solicitations with more than ordinary alacrity.

Heretofore the trade has had practically only one problem to solve, that is, price. Now there is added to that hindrance the serious question of whether the factories will be able to produce what is wanted. Help is scarce, and manufacturers are looking ahead with no little concern, for though the prospects of a demand up to capacity limits is very good, many skilled workmen are in the war or engaged on Government work, which allures them with better pay and shorter hours.

This is a subject which is attracting the closest scrutiny of the manufacturers, and is worthy of inquiry by all shoe distributors. In fact the war has made such demands for workmen, as well as soldiers, and as this feature of it has hardly passed its initial stages, some of the local merchants look upon it as likely to be a serious restriction to the necessary production of civilian footwear.

As this situation must be more or less apparent to every buyer of shoes, it will be no fault of the manufacturer if his contracts fall of delivery, especially where procrastination is a ruling element.

The first trustworthy reports from the salesmen on the road, operating among the wholesalers, are extremely good, particularly from those in the Southern territory.

Sampling was expected, but samples, accompanied with liberal case orders, give to the future a gratifying outlook. Those from the western section are somewhat similar, and though in point of volume are less, show conditions which are encouraging.

The high average which prices have reached seems to be no obstacle in marketing the best grades of men's or women's footwear, factories so specializing booking orders daily, and manufacturers are now confident that a busy winter is assured.

Makers of heavy shoes are experiencing a better condition than was supposed to exist. One of the larger manufacturers, having a tremendous output, says that his production for January, February and March is already sold, a small portion only being army shoes.

If this rate of business increase is maintained buyers will probably find a higher market in January, with the annoyances which slow deliveries always cause, for it is reported that factory help is likely to be short of the demand, for obvious reasons.

The late improvement in the orders for ladies' footwear still keeps up, and the factories are gradually raising their production to capacity limits. Prices are very firm with a leather market too strong for shoe buyers to expect a drop in the terms now obtainable. Although there is nothing new in styles at present, it is possible that the men now on the road will bring home some ideas that can be applied to summer shoes. The old comfort grade is almost obsolete wholly on account of the high cost of leather. Canvas was expected to serve as a substitute but it has not so proved, and at present the line is selling in a limited way.

The trade is ordering more freely of children's shoes. Prices are still high in the better grades. The efforts put forth to make a cheaper line with style and service prominent features have met with success, so these shoes are moving well. It is a problem, however, and the probable outcome of the business seems to point to the buyers accepting the situation as they find it, and purchasing the regular lines at the market rates.

Packer hides are having a better demand, although that is not saying much, for business has been very small in that market considering the fact that the grubby hides will soon be in evidence.

The principal sales for the week ending Nov. 17 are: 15,000 Sept. to Nov. ex light Texas steers, 23½ (year ago 30½); 25,000 Nov. to Dec. heavy native cows, 32½ (year ago 31); 5,000 Oct. heavy native cows, 33 (year ago 31½); 10,000 Oct. light Colorado steers, 28 (year ago 30).

The wide difference between light and heavy hides will show how largely the lighter cattle predominate. Heavy native steers are in short supply, and from the reports concerning the stock now coming to the different yards of the packers heavy hides will be at a premium, and the large holdings of light ones be further augmented.

The Government must have weighty

leather and so comes first, having a preferential choice, so when the stocks are limited, what the regular trade gets is largely rejects. This feature is fairly noticeable in a market where light hides are accumulating.

Buying for the domestic demand for leather has been conservative, more because of the shortage of weights required than any other reason. As the shoe trade is looking up, just how to satisfy the wants of some of this increasing business may be a serious question.

The future therefore is without a known precedent, stacks of hides, but only a few that will answer the wants of the majority of shoe manufacturers, therefore, the light grades may take another drop unless some way is devised to use them as a substitute for the heavies.

There is no shortage of leather; generally speaking the specialized grades may be scarce when the demand for civilian uses is considered, but in a broad way there is enough. Neither are prices abnormal when compared with the abnormal condition of the times.

Overweight able leather is booked ahead, largely army orders, and this feature may be found in hemlock and oak tanned, also in union tanned. The middle and light weights of all three tannages are more active as the domestic trading in footwear has begun in real earnest. Hemlock sides are quoted from 48¢ to 52¢; union backs, tannery run, 70¢ to 75¢; oak backs 88¢ to 96¢. These quotations are all for civilian leather.

The activity in calf skins is chiefly confined to colors. Dark brown has the call now but the consumers are fickle and buyers are likely to change the shade at any time. Prices have been raised a bit, dealers now asking from 65¢ to 70¢. Blacks are still selling in a moderate way, but the outlook has much improved, as the good reports from the shoe merchants bespeak a busy winter. There are good stocks held by the tanners, so even a few weeks of brisk trading would not be likely to raise prices much, if any.

Tanners of side upper leather are very busy, for what the Government cannot use there is no trouble in marketing elsewhere. Shoe factory buyers are operating freely, and as the reports from the shoe districts are better than many expected, the call for black and colored chrome, snuff sides, and bark tanned stock is sure to be good for the balance of the year at least. Although prices of these grades have not changed lately there is a movement that way in fact a rise of 1¢ is reported for top grades.

Though there is no real push and drive to be seen among the glazed kid dealers, they are confident. Government statistics show that there were shipped abroad in September 3,275,433 feet of glazed kid at an average price of 48¢. In the similar month in 1916 12,000,000 feet were shipped at an average price of 27¢, and in September, 1915, 6,500,000 feet at an average price of 20¢.

These figures being authentic will both interest and surprise the members of kindred trades, particularly the averages noted. Although dealers do not look for any sharp advances, they assert that the bottom for good blacks or colors has been reached. There are concessions still reported on the cheaper grades, but all prime stock is held firmly, with prospects based upon sound business reasoning void of speculation.

MASSACHUSETTS  
LIGHTING'S PROFITS

The gas and electric light companies owned by the Massachusetts Lighting Companies report aggregate net sales of gas and electricity for October, 1917, \$135,619, as compared with \$120,069 for October, 1916, an increase of \$15,550. For the four months ended Oct. 28, 1917, the net sales were \$513,486, as compared with \$453,127 for the similar period last year, an increase of \$60,359.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Wholesale prices of fresh fish at the Fish Pier today advanced again, dealers quoting per hundredweight: Haddock \$9@12, steak cod \$12@16, market cod \$7@12, pollock \$6@7.25, large hake \$8.50, small hake \$6.75 and cusk \$6@7.25. Arrivals: Str. Swell 51,550 pounds, schrs. Waltham 10,500, Genesta 25,300 and Hortense 18,500.

Gloucester arrivals today were confined to gill netters with about 50,000 pounds fresh fish, mostly pollock, and the schooner John R. Bradley with 350,000 pounds salted fish.

The schooner Elsie, Capt. Allan Geale, landed three trips of salted cod at Gloucester from the Grand Banks, during the season, it was announced today, stocking a total of \$44,891. The high line share for the crew was \$1200, according to the amount of fish each man caught. The average share of the crew was \$938 for the three trips.

Tilfish was landed at New York today by the schooner Priscilla, the catch of 900 pounds selling ex-vessel at 7½ cents per pound, or a half cent lower than recent quotations.

## BOND AVERAGES.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of ten highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, ten public utility and ten industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago are:

	Decline from	Mo	Yr
Highest grade rails	\$4.15	\$0.50	1.90
Second grade rails	77.87	0.5	3.52
Public utility bonds	55.34	0.7	1.33
Industrial bonds	91.77	0.5	1.13
Combined average	54.78	0.4	1.97

\*Advance

INTERBOROUGH'S  
DIVIDEND PLANS

Believed That Earnings Warrant Continuation of Payments on Present Basis—Municipal Ownership Not Considered

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Net earnings of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, including accruals, for three months ended Sept. 30, 1917—first quarter of the new fiscal year—were slightly in excess of the corresponding period last year, notwithstanding comparison is made with an abnormal period in 1916, due to the strike on the surface lines. Last year the company earned 26 per cent.

It is not expected, therefore, that the dividend will be decreased or that Interborough will have to fall back on its surplus to any extent during the coming year.

Dividends on Interborough Consolidated preferred depend on dividends on Interborough Rapid Transit stock which it holds. With continuation of that disbursement at the current rate, Interborough interests see no reason to expect a change in the 6 per cent annual rate on Interborough Consolidated preferred.

Interborough is not only retaining the abnormal increase in passenger revenues over the previous fiscal period, but is adding to it. The company is now carrying at the rate of more than 800,000,000 passengers yearly, an increase of 60,000,000 over last year.

The question of municipal ownership is not seriously considered by traction experts. After a perusal of the dual subway contract with the city of New York it does not seem feasible for the city to acquire the subway lines until the contracts have expired. In the first place, bonds issued for acquisition of the subways would have to be included in the debt limit, which the city has almost reached, unless self-sustaining, and in the second place bonds for new subway construction are not as yet self-sustaining.

Moreover, presupposing that the city would have the money to purchase the subways, provisions in existing contracts for taking the lines over are so specific as to make that impossible without an agreement with the company to provide for taking care of outstanding securities. Under such arrangement New York City would have to reimburse the company for prospective profits during the existence of the property, and the city could never acquire all the subways before expiration of 50 years.

With respect to the elevated lines, there is no "recapture" provision except for the third tracks. This would mean separate operation by the city of the third tracks and by the company of the outside tracks.

Owing to poor deliveries of material, completion of all new subways is not expected before the latter part of 1918 or early part of 1919. Seventh Avenue line is almost completed, Eastern Parkway line in Brooklyn 75 per cent completed, Nostrand Avenue extension in Brooklyn 65 per cent completed, the greater part of Lexington Avenue line completed, Jerome Avenue extension completed, Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue extension to Bancroft Avenue practically completed, and White Plains extension completed.

The elevated third track express service is now in force on all lines. The section of the subway which will be in competition with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company might suffer a loss, but it is expected this will be more than made up by Interborough's new lines in Brooklyn.

It is emphasized that the remarkable increase in travel has more than offset any probable increase in expenses by reason of the operation of the new lines.

There are now outstanding \$160,000,000 first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent bonds of authorized issue of \$200,000,000.

CANADA RECEIVES  
ANOTHER LOAN

MONTREAL, Que.—Arrangements have been made between the Canadian Government and the Imperial Munitions Board on the one side and the United States Government on the other, whereby Canada is being granted a credit of \$250,000,000. This large advance will enable Canada to go the limit on her British credits and her American war orders. The proceeds are for the specific purpose of moving the 170,000,000 bushels of the western Canadian wheat crop.

ZINC AND LEAD  
ORE SITUATION

JOPLIN, Mo.—Zinc ore is unchanged at \$55 to \$72.50 and lead \$75 a ton. Car shortage is curtailing shipments. Action by the producers' committee conferring on costs of production with the Government Munitions Board is expected to result in the fixing of prices on various grades of zinc and spelter that will stabilize zinc ore prices on a higher level, to enable and insure all mines working and keeping up of needed production.

## BATTERY STOCK INCREASE

TRENTON, N. J.—A certificate to increase its capital stock from \$3,500,000 to \$5,000,000 has been filed by the Edison Storage Battery Company of West Orange. Twenty thousand shares of the stock are to be preferred of a par value of \$100 each and \$30 shares are to be common stock of the same par value.

CANADIAN ROAD  
PRICE SITUATION

Government Says Most Paid for Canadian Northern's Shares Shall Be \$10,000,000

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Federal Government decrees in a statement issued here that the most that shall be paid by arbitration for the 600,000 shares of the common stock of the Canadian Northern road shall be \$10,000,000. The road is now in the final stage of transfer to the Government, which for the last year has owned 400,000 shares taken as collateral for loans. Arbitration proceedings will begin at once and must be concluded by March 1, 1918.

The par value of the 600,000 shares at present held by the Canadian Northern Railway Company is \$60,000,000, and Sir William Mackenzie, president of the road, says that the par value is not a penny above actual worth. However, the new Government order marks down the stock at about 15 cents on the dollar. Nothing prohibits the arbitrators from placing a valuation higher than the arbitrary maximum of \$10,000,000, but nothing more than that may be paid from the public treasury.

If the value is found less than \$10,000,000, then the lesser sum will be paid. It is understood Mackenzie, Mann & Co., Limited, own approximately five-sixths of these shares. Consequently, the maximum that can be paid to them will be something more than \$8,000,000. These shares are pledged to their bankers as part security for loans, which presumably constitute a claim against the property.

The agreement does not call on arbitrators to adopt any particular method. They may inquire what the stock could be sold for. They may ascertain value of assets and deduct liabilities. They may take into consideration earning power. They are not restrained in any way but simply required to get at a fair value in the best way possible. It is further specifically provided that if arbitrators should see fit to take into consideration the reproduction cost, they must not include therein the increase in value due to the war, of labor, material, equipment, or of any property whatever.

The company will be required to disclose all liabilities. Should it be found later that liabilities exist that were not disclosed, corresponding deduction will be made from any award given.

UNION BAG &  
PAPER PROSPERS

Although Union Bag & Paper's net earnings of \$337,286 for the Oct. 31 quarter kept pace with the remarkable showing the company made in the first six months of its fiscal year, when \$1,230,658 net was earned, surplus after charges for the October quarter showed a decrease of \$33,659 from that of the preceding period because of the heavy write-off made for excess profits and other taxes.

The company in the past quarter set aside \$200,000 for war taxes, or \$75,000 over that of the July quarter, bringing the total sum set aside for extraordinary taxes up to \$400,000 for the first nine months of the operating year.

Notwithstanding this reserve for excess profits taxes, Union Bag & Paper for its first nine months this year showed total net earnings of \$1,754,938, or nearly three times the annual dividend rate of 6 per cent on the \$10,000,000 common stock outstanding.

On Aug. 23 last the company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent and on Oct. 22 declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent payable in Liberty Loan bonds.

In line with its change of capital last year, about 96 per cent of the new stock in the Union Bag & Paper Corporation has been issued, which cleans up all of the old preferred outstanding, leaving a small percentage of the common unchanged into new.

ROAD MAY BE FINED  
FOR LACK OF TRAINS

BATON ROUGE, La.—A fine of \$5000 a day, effective Nov. 22, was imposed on the Texas & Pacific Railway by the Louisiana commission for every day on which the road fails to operate all its trains. The fine, announced prior to the obtaining by the railroad of an injunction in Federal Court in New Orleans to prevent the commission from interfering with the discontinuance of certain trains, was decided upon by the commission after the road, contrary to the commission's orders, discontinued nine branch line trains.

## REAL ESTATE

Robert M. Morse has taken title to the estate at 48 Lakeville Place, West Roxbury, owned by Arthur Gorham and one other. The estate consists of a large frame residence, and 52,023 square feet of land, valued by the assessors at \$25,500, which extends through to Jamaica Way, the land carrying \$20,800 of the amount.

Another smaller property was sold by John M. Lippold and wife, owners, to Sophie Seel. There is a frame dwelling and 2800 square feet of land, all taxed on a valuation of \$4300. Of this amount the land carries \$800. The location is 89 Mozart Street.

John T. O'Neill has purchased from the John Schafer estate, three frame houses and a frame stable, at 1517 to 1519 Mechanic Street, Roxbury. This property is assessed for \$4500, including \$2600 carried on 4292 square feet of land.

George W. Gordon has sold one of his three-story well front brick dwellings, on South Huntington Avenue opposite Craft Street, together with 2200 square feet of land. The total taxed valuation is \$4500, and the land carries \$1200. Julius Hotstatt is the buyer.

Christian F. Kraston is the new owner of the frame dwelling at 2642 Washington Street, assessed in the name of Andrew Kirk. The total value is \$4100, and \$1300 of it applies on the 2445 square feet of land.

## BOUGHT IN BRIGHTON

Francesco Gagliardi has bought the frame dwelling owned by the Ellen McGovern estate, which is located at 24 Adams Street, Brighton, deed coming through Louis Fuhrman. This property is assessed for \$5600, and includes \$1200 carried on 7911 square feet of land.

Another small property sold consists of the frame dwelling situated at 14 to River Street, together with 4871 square feet of land. It is assessed to the Daniel Warren estate for \$4400, of which the land carries \$600. Michael F. Powers is the buyer.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Hebron St., 199, Ward 24; John Lessman, frame dwelling.  
Estes Ave., 15, Ward 18; Charles F. Wetherill; frame garage.  
Sycamore St., rear 192, Ward 23; Lillian L. Barrus; frame garage.  
Neponset Ave., 488, Ward 20; Frost Cold Co.; frame cold pocket.  
Neponset Ave., 53, Ward 21; Mary E. Lennon, Bradley Portable House Corporation; frame garage.  
Everett St., rear 32, Ward 26; David W. O'Brien; alter storage.  
Somerset St., 3-5, Ward 5; L. V. Niles; alter stores and offices.  
Kilby St., 55, Ward 5; Williams Estate; alter offices.  
Bowdoin St., 182, Ward 18; Jno. C. Miller; alter store and dwelling.  
Everett St., 242, Ward 2; S. D. Sesso; alter shop and dwelling.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 27

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:  
Cienfuegos, Cuba—L. Vasquez de Rullova & Co.; Hotel Harvard.  
Denver—E. H. Fontus of J. J. Fontus Shoe Co.; Parker House.  
Havana—Manuel Mallo de Fernandez Valdez & Co.; U. S.  
New York—S. Levy; U. S.  
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St.  
Philadelphia—H. L. Landsberg; U. S.  
San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hunt; U. S.  
San Francisco—H. L. Marvin of Marvin Shoe Co.; Essex.  
Savannah—Joseph Berg of E. A. Weil Co.; Essex.  
Savannah—L. Ruskins; Essex.

## LEATHER BUYERS

Elizabethtown, N. J.—W. A. Withers of Kreider Shoe Co.; U. S.  
London, England—W. C. Everitt of John Morton & Sons; Tour.  
London, England—William Box of Samuel Farrar & Co., Ltd.; Room 55, 60 South St.  
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 156 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

## SHIP LUMBER CONTRACT

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The American Lumber & Manufacturing Company has been awarded a contract for supplying lumber for 12 ships to be built for the Shipping Board. The contract calls for 2,400,000 feet of fir, yellow pine and oak. The price is about \$700,000.

## SHIP STEEL ORDERS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The American International Shipbuilding Corporation has placed orders for the fabrication of 200,000 tons of steel plates and shapes and is negotiating for 135,000 tons additional for its shipyards at Hog Island.

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UNITED FRUIT CO.  
REPORT IS GOOD

Concern Shows Substantial Gain in Earnings for Stock Even After Deduction of Profits Taxes—Nipe Bay's Statement

The report of the United Fruit Company for the year ended Sept. 30, 1917, shows a surplus equal to 34.27 per cent on the stock before excess profits taxes, and 26.72 per cent after taxes. This compares with 24.34 per cent in 1916 and 16.11 per cent in 1915. The comparative figures are:

	1917	1916
Fruit revenue	\$14,181,976	\$8,544,351
Sugar revenue	3,410,415	4,738,024
Total income	\$17,592,391	\$13,282,375
Interest charges	867,367	1,399,835
Net income	16,725,024	11,942,540
Taxes, pd. and accr.	3,658,869	.....
Balance	13,066,155	11,942,540
Dividends	3,903,392	3,415,468
Surplus	9,162,763	8,527,072
Previous surplus	21,567,370	22,567,370
Total surplus	30,730,133	31,094,442
P. and L. debit	5,503,874	1,000,000
Final surplus	25,126,259	21,567,370

\*Includes \$5,000,000 for war emergency fund.

In his remarks to stockholders President Andrew W. Preston says in part:

Before arriving at the net earnings as stated above, depreciation of \$4,861,178 on plantations, railways and steamships was included in operating expenses. In determining the amount of depreciation on our physical properties all charges are based on the estimated term of productivity.

The policy of the company in dealing with unforeseen losses to tropical properties as they occur has been continued. But one appreciable loss of this nature occurred during the year, that at Jamaica.

Notes and debentures were retired through the operation of sinking funds and redemption as follows:  
United Fruit Co. sink. fund debts. \$325,000  
United Fruit Co. 5% debts. 160,000  
Trop. Fruit S. S. 8% debts. 135,150  
Elders & Fyfe, Ltd. debts. 932,719

Total ..... 2,112,870  
The company has reserved the sum of \$10,000,000 in cash for the redemption of its four-year 5 per cent coupon gold notes which fall due on May 1, 1918.

There has been a steady demand for bananas and the market has been exceptionally strong throughout the entire year. The English market has also been good, although profits there were somewhat affected, due to the discontinuance of shipments from the Canary Islands, and the curtailment of fruit shipments from the West Indies and Central America, due to shortages in tonnage.

The output of the sugar mill at Banos, Cuba, was 130,809,485 pounds of sugar and 3,248,190 gallons of molasses, as compared with 187,387,322 pounds of sugar and 3,322,853 gallons of molasses for the previous year. Owing to continuous rains in mid-season and to the revolution in Cuba, the output at the mill was somewhat curtailed. The cost of sugar was considerably increased due to the scarcity and high cost of materials and labor. This condition was general throughout the island of Cuba. The ocean freight was also heavier than in previous years.

The Revere Sugar Refinery is constructing a new refinery, with a daily capacity of 3500 barrels of refined sugar, located in Charlestown, Mass., on the Mystic River. It is expected that it will be completed and in operation by June, 1918. All of the stock of the Revere Sugar Refinery is owned jointly by the United Fruit and Nipe Bay companies.

Our American fleet consists of 24

ships, 19 of which are actively engaged in the business of the company, and five in the service of the United States Government. During the year one ship was delivered to the company by an American builder, and contracts were let for the construction of four more ships in American yards, making a total of eight ships in progress of construction or under contract in the United States, all of which have been requisitioned by the United States Shipping Board.

Since the beginning of the war in 1914, the United Fruit Company, through its subsidiary companies, or from builders direct, has furnished 37 ships, aggregating 184,000 gross tons, representing approximately two-thirds of its entire owned tonnage either in service or building, to the Government of the United States and its allies.

The consolidation with the Nipe Bay Company will result in many advantages to both companies, simplifying matters of finance, producing large economies in management and operation, and removing various difficulties occasioned by the joint ownership of properties, and the joint use of properties separately owned. The United Fruit Company now owns 29,784 shares in the Nipe Bay Company out of a total of 45,025, besides being its creditor to the extent of nearly \$2,200,000 for money advanced.

Earnings of Nipe Bay Company for the year ended Sept. 30, 1917, are equivalent to 36.79 per cent on the outstanding stock, as compared with 50.07 per cent for the 15 months ended Sept. 30, 1916. Figures are:

	12 mths end Sept. 30, 1917	15 mths end Sept. 30, 1916
Net earnings .....	\$1,897,608	\$2,687,966
Miscel. income .....	266,376	34,568
Total income .....	2,163,984	2,722,535
Interest paid .....	301,565	437,200
Tax paid and accr. ....	205,662	.....
Net income .....	1,656,754	2,285,335
Dividends .....	360,168	383,024



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SIR EDWARD CARSON ON A LASTING PEACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, England—Speaking at a meeting held at the Town Hall, Portsmouth, organized by the National War Aims Committee, of which mention has been made in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, Sir Edward Carson said they had entered upon a phase of the war which no one could look at without grave anxiety. War on the scale which had now been waged for four years tried the whole grit and determination of every citizen of the Empire. It made some people tired, and it became a question who was going to stick it out. Their soldiers at the front, though they had only been constituted an army since the beginning of the war, had not only held their own, but were vastly superior to the trained forces of the Prussian autocracy. The question that they had to consider at home was whether they were going to prove superior in sticking-out power to the Germans and their other enemies who were assisting them.

Sir Edward Carson then passed on to the consideration of certain general propositions in relation to peace. In the first place he said that he wished to make it perfectly clear that with all the talk of peace in the Reichstag, and all the flowing of notes of peace from German emissaries everywhere, they had never yet heard any offer of peace whatsoever. He wanted to make this clear because it would be a crime for any government or any member of a government to allow the war to continue for one moment longer than that in which they could conclude a real and enduring peace in the interests of their country and their people. They could not and they would not make any peace, he added, without the concurrence and assent of their own dominions, who had come to help them in their need. Secondly, he said deliberately, advisedly and emphatically, that they would enter into no negotiations for peace behind the backs of their allies. They would carry out their treaties with them to the letter. In the war they had pooled not merely their material and their men with their allies, they had also pooled their honor. They were not going to desert Russia in the very hour when the hope of freedom had dawned upon her people. Thirdly, they would make no peace which left behind it the certainty of future war and the ever-present prospect of the world being again threatened. The German Chancellor had told them that international law did not exist. They must remember that declaration in making peace.

Referring to the German atrocities on the high seas, Sir Edward Carson asked whether acts of piracy were to be established as the law of nations when at war. If not, then, they were bound in loyalty to those who had fallen and in trust for those who were to come after them to take care that never again should this monster of war raise its head in a civilized world. What kind of peace would there be, he asked, while Germany remained in possession of conquered territory? So long as Prussianism was preserved there might be a paper peace, but

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FRANCES P. YEAGER, Mgr.

there could be no real peace. The triumph of Germany would mean the defeat of the whole union of the democracies of the world, with all the attendant and concomitant setbacks to the liberty and freedom which democracies had created and loved. Peace could only come through victory, and victory could only come through the dogged, united, and unflinching courage and endurance of their own people. Unless the war laid the foundation for the end of war all their sacrifices would have been made in vain. He was not pessimistic as to the result of the war, already the dawn of success was appearing. The whole civilized world was fast closing round Germany. He said the whole world, because he did not believe that she had a friend, Austria and Turkey did not want to go on, but both had become the mere vassals of Germany.

Methods of Prussianism had earned the moral condemnation of mankind, and as these methods were continued, Germany would find herself outside the comity of nations. She would find that the longer the war went on, the more hesitancy there would be on the part of other peoples to resume the friendship once extended to her. Peace-loving America, the great democracy of the West, had been driven into the war reluctantly, not in order to help them or their allies, but because they held the same ideals and were determined to fight to the end, knowing that the very foundations of liberty and of freedom were at stake. Speaking of his recent visit to the front, Sir Edward Carson said that even his Irish imagination faded into insignificance when he saw the work of their troops. The success of their men was not to be measured by the extent of the ground won, but by the fact that in every battle they were beating the enemy and driving him back and back. Germany could only win battles now where she had no opposition. He did not believe that the German victories in Russia would add anything to the result of the war. Let them not grow weary, he concluded, they could look forward to certain victory.

## ITALIAN PRESS ON POLITICAL SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The stormy sitting in the Chamber, at which Signor Bissolati replied with such energy to the deputy for Vigone, Signor Grosso-Campagna, and to the other Socialist and Giolittian deputies who supported him, was naturally the subject of comment in most of the newspapers. The interventionist press, as a whole, warmly supported Signor Bissolati and hailed with great satisfaction the strong line taken by Signor Orlando in declaring that, like his fellow minister, he would not stop short of shoot-

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ing if it were a case of the defense of the country and of the army. The semiministerial Giornale d'Italia said that the Chamber warmly applauded Signor Bissolati's declaration which naturally drew forth howls of protest from the official Socialists and Giolittians. It also applauded Signor Bissolati's declarations of solidarity with all the ministry. Signor Orlando's declaration of agreement with Signor Bissolati was, it maintained, an important one, and the firmness shown by Signor Sacchi was noted in replying to the Socialist deputy, Casalin's contention that liberty must always be respected, that anything which would weaken the country in war-time was an exception to that rule. The interruptions, it held, gave the Chamber an opportunity of showing its disagreement, not only with the official Socialists, but also with the Giolittians and the new group led by Signor Cocco-Ortu. This group is known generally as the "47," although it is now said to number over one hundred; the names, however, of many of the deputies who adhere to it are not made public. It received a good deal of attention from the press and, as far as most of the interventionist newspapers were concerned, the comments were not of a friendly nature.

The Secolo declared that those who attack the war do not object to General Cadorna on account of his military actions, but on account of the interventionist sentiments he is in the habit of expressing in his letters and telegrams. Neither do they attack Sonnino on account of his foreign policy, so much as for his determination to reach a victorious peace, and they aim their shafts at Signor Orlando because he no longer has Corradini, the Socialists' friend, beside him. It is a significant admission on the part of Secolo that, though in former times, it has always been opposed to Signor Orlando's policy, yet it praised him for his words that day and hoped soon to hear a clear and courageous speech from him which should serve as a program for the ministry.

**WOMEN GARDENERS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From its Australian Bureau

CHRISTCHURCH, N. Z.—One phase in the gradual substitution of women for men owing to war pressure is the employment of women gardeners in the Botanical Gardens in this city.

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Splendid place to spend the winter—all out-of-door sports under ideal climatic conditions.

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Southern exposure and convenient to Government Buildings, Parks and Shopping District.

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800 ROOMS

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100 Rooms, 1 Person \$1.00 2 Persons \$1.50

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One Thousand Rooms

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OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR

An all-year round hotel of the highest class. American Plan \$4.00 per day and up.

Set in beautiful surroundings, mountain scenery and ocean breezes. Mid-way between Los Angeles and the Sea. Located on famous HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD and ATTORNEY HIGHWAY to Santa Barbara and the north.

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San Francisco's likeable = HOTEL =

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Rates Right—Service Right

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**Hotel Plaza**

San Francisco, Cal.

Facing Beautiful Union Square

Post and Stockton Streets

European Plan, \$1.50 up.

American Plan, \$3.50 up.

Write for literature descriptive of Hotel Plaza.

Management of C. A. GONDER

A Hotel that is Different

**Arlington Hotel**

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A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel, Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patrons

Perpetual May Climate E. P. DUNN, Lessee

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A sun-lit outside room, \$1.00

One with private bath, \$1.50

30 cents more for two—as higher.

Attractive rates to permanent guests

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Within easy access of all places of amusement and in the heart of the new shopping district.

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Every Room with Bath and Shower \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day

Homelike restaurant with moderate prices.

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Geary St., just off Union Square

New steel and concrete structure located in midst of theater, cafe and retail store districts. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessary expensive luxury. Motor bus meets all trains and steamers.

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All Sunlit Rooms: All Private Baths

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Splendid Meals

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Beautifully furnished single and double apartments with bath and kitchenette.

Spacious parlors and amusement hall.

Rates reasonable.

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An exclusive family hotel with home comforts.

One of the newest, cleanest, most moderately priced hotels in the West. 120 rooms of solid comfort: steam heated; thoroughly modern; close to theatres, cafes, and depots. We believe your stay at our hotel will be a thoroughly enjoyable one.

**Mountain View Inn**

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HOLLYWOOD, CAL.

Family hotel in the most beautiful part of Los Angeles; large grounds.



## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**Frederick Robert Harris**, rear admiral, U. S. N., who is to take the place, as general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, that has been held for the past few months by Rear Admiral Capps, is not a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, but came into the navy from the civilian ranks as a specialist in engineering, a subject which he had studied thoroughly at Stevens Institute of Technology, in Hoboken. From 1896 to 1903 he acted as a professional adviser for private clients in the construction of important water-front improvement work along the Atlantic coast. Then he joined the naval engineer corps, and for the next few years was busy constructing large naval dry docks along the coast and in Cuba. In 1897 he joined the staff of the Bureau of Construction, at naval headquarters in Washington, with special charge of yards and docks, and subsequently had special charge of the yards at Brooklyn and Philadelphia. Many coast cities, east and west, have called him as an adviser on important municipal port betterment plans; and his rank in the field within which he works is high. It will not be difficult, therefore, for him to turn to the huge task which the Emergency Fleet Corporation faces; for, like Admiral Capps, he has thoroughly the technique of much of the construction work to be done.

**John Brown Lennon**, whose defeat for the office of treasurer of the American Federation of Labor at the annual election held last week was the only reverse suffered by the conservative forces led by President Gompers, is an unusual type of man, whose record as treasurer since 1898 has been exceptionally fine. A tailor by trade, and prominent for 24 years as general secretary of the Journeymen Tailors Union of America, he edited the *Journal* of that union for the same period of time. In 1912 President Taft made him a member of the memorable Commission to Investigate Industrial Problems, the report of which did much to illuminate actual conditions of industry in the nation. Mr. Lennon is a prominent Presbyterian layman; hence it is not surprising that he should be a member of the Commission on Social Service of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. A strong advocate of temperance, he has always identified himself with the anti-saloon movement within and without the federation, and by so doing has antagonized the unions within the federation that still favor the liquor industry because it produces income for them as workmen. Mr. Lennon is not in sympathy with the element of the labor party, and especially of the Socialist group, that interprets all history in terms of economic need and desire.

**Irrving L. Lenroot** of Superior, Wis., looms large in the discussion of candidates available to become a United States senator from Wisconsin and express the American and anti-German point of view. Congressman Lenroot began his career as a court reporter; then he passed to the state legislature, where for six years he sat as a leading factor in procuring much of the advanced legislation which made Wisconsin famous during the early years of the present century. As evidence of his ability and influence it should be mentioned that he was twice elected Speaker of the House, running for Congress for the first time in 1909, he has been re-elected for each term since, and has steadily grown in rating among the shrewdest, most courageous and most independent of the national lawmakers, a Republican with little sympathy for the "Old Guard," "stand-pat" type of Republicanism, and yet not a fanatical radical. His strength as a national legislator is not so much in his eloquence as in his capacity for thorough investigation of a subject, his common sense, and his loyalty to a champion of a cause to which he commits himself. As a parliamentarian he has few peers on the Republican side of the House. Were he to be elected Senator as a loyalist, he would come to the support of President Wilson and the national policies with a vigor and unequivocal alignment that would be bracing.

**Charles A. Pletz**, the new civilian representative on the United States Shipping Board, and its virtual head, is a graduate of Columbia University, New York City. He chose a business career in which his training for engineering would count, and in a comparatively short time found himself in a responsible position with one of the large concerns manufacturing belting, and having its headquarters in Philadelphia. Later he was a major figure in the unification of similar industries and in a concentration of their administrative work in Chicago; and it is to that city that he must be credited now as a man who has arrived. When the war opened with the United States as a militant, as an expert in the making of conveying and mining machinery, he was called to Washington to advise with the production committee of the Shipping Board, and one of his first commissions was to study at first hand the various shipyards of the country. His report not only provided the desired information for the board, but it certified to his ability as an investigator and as a bold and original adviser. Now he will have the power to remedy the defects which he found and to execute some of the plans which he outlined.

**Sir John Simon**, M. P., who has recently joined the army and published a remarkable letter to his constituents of the Walthamstow Division of Essex, explaining his reasons for taking this step, is one of the most distinguished Liberals in Parliament, and his constituency is the largest in the country. He was a member of Mr. Asquith's Coalition Government and Attorney-General, but resigned from it at the introduction of the Bill for Compulsory Military Service, to which he was op-

posed. Later he criticized the Government for its policy of compulsion with regard to conscientious objectors. The son of a Congregational minister, Sir John Simon was educated at Peter's College, Edinburgh, and at Oxford, and is a fellow of All Souls College. In 1896 he was president of the Oxford Union Society, of which Sir F. E. Smith also was a member, and with whom he frequently crossed swords in debate. Three years later he was called to the bar, and in 1908 was made a King's counselor. In 1903 he was one of the counsel for the British Government in the Alaska Boundary Arbitration, and in 1909 was chairman of the departmental committee on street trading. Later he was appointed a member of the Royal Commission on Justices of the Peace, and in 1910 became Solicitor-General. Sir John Simon might have been Lord Chancellor, but he once refused the Wool Sack to follow a political career and became instead Home Secretary. So great is his distinction as a barrister that he holds the largest practice in the country, and, after leaving it for political duties, has always been able to resume it again. He is a strong supporter of women's suffrage, and is a man of broad and tolerant views.

## NOTES ON THE NEWS

## Junk Dictator Proposed

Citizens of the United States, because of enforced domestic economies, are beginning to take a more practical interest in governmental efforts at saving than ever before. Probably few persons will smile when they learn that the advisory committee of the Council for National Defense is considering the appointment of a junk administrator, who will supervise processes for reclaiming valuable materials from what has hitherto been considered waste. If half the present waste of food, fabrics, metals, and lumber were saved, a distinct halt would, it is declared, be called on the rise in the cost of living. In the matter of dyes, for instance, with what a start one realizes that, for many years, the coal tar so-called wastes were poured into rivers, and sewers unreclaimed, and all the while chemists and dyers were buying back the waste, in the form of derivatives, from Germany. The advisability of reclaiming used material as well as "waste" raw materials, has been forcibly exemplified in Chicago, where the superintendent of the house of correction has kept his charges at work, during the last two years, at sorting junk from the various city departments. The year previous to the sorting experiment, the city received \$13,000 from the sale of unclassified junk. The first year of the trial of the system produced \$86,000 credited to the various departments, the city received over \$10,000 for the labor of prisoners, and \$40,000 was set aside for the relief of prisoners' families. One man reclaimed more than \$9000 worth of platinum during the year. Less than \$1 was invested in his working "equipment."

## A Good "Reference"

The quiet modesty of the people of that historic Massachusetts peninsula, Cape Cod, has always been among their chief attributes. At a somewhat prosaic railroad rate hearing in Boston, recently, a Harvard University statistician, who was being pressed as to his personal qualifications to pass upon railroad matters, replied with the following anecdote: The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, not long ago, in seeking for men to fill minor positions on the Cape Cod division, sent out a list of questions to applicants, and that which closed the list was, "State what other qualifications you may have for this position." One applicant, said to have hailed from Yarmouth, Mass., filled out the last blank with the reply: "You will find my answer in 27th Proverbs, verse 2." This reference the railroad officials found to read as follows: "Let another man praise thee, and not thine own mouth; a stranger, and not thine own lips." It is said that the Yarmouth applicant secured the position.

## Prohibition Justified

That prohibition is practicable when conscientiously enforced is shown in Rockland, Me., where the authorities have compelled "bone dry" conditions so effectively, during the last few months, that throughout October there were only three arrests for drunkenness. It is said that never before during the 63 years that Rockland has been a city, have there been so few arrests for intoxication in a single month. This statement is further emphasized by the city marshal's report of 70 arrests for drunkenness in October, 1915.

## Turkey Price Fixed

One of the pleasant duties of the State Food Administrator in Illinois, this year, will be the fixing of prices at which turkeys will be sold. This price will be based on the recommendations of the inspectors, who have reported that between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 pounds of the fowl are in storage throughout the country, with a large amount, of course, that will come into the market fresh during the few days just before the holiday. Price fixing on sugar is having a steady effect on the market, and it is believed that there is little hoarding. Leather is so expensive that there is a growing belief that wood may be used for soles shoes, as a means of saving the heavier leathers for the use of the army in the field. Motor-men on street cars have found that the wooden-soled shoes are of special service to them in their work. Several factories in New England, one in Michigan, one in Kentucky, and one in Wisconsin are now making footwear of this type. Basswood, from Southern States, has been declared to be the most serviceable wood for shoe soles.

## VIRGINIA, OKLAHOMA, MICHIGAN, ETC.

## TULSA, OKLA.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## WAIT!

For the opening of HUMPHREYS & MANDEL, exclusively ladies' ready to wear shop about December 1st. We will open one of the newest, snappiest and up to the minute line of Ladies' Suits, Coats, Skirts, Dresses, Furs, Silk Shirt Waists, Silk Undergarments and Silk Hosiery ever brought to Tulsa. Owing to the lateness of the season we bought this stock at much underprice. We buy direct from the manufacturer and buy for spot cash. "Many sample garments among the line sold to us at a bargain," so the late shopper has made no mistake to wait. We invite you. VALUE FOR CASH

**HUMPHREYS & MANDEL**  
McClure Bldg., 315 SOUTH MAIN, TULSA, OKLA.

## NORFOLK, VA.

## LAUNDRIES

**COMPERE & SONS**  
PARISIAN LAUNDRY  
Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning  
1239 Church Street

## FLORISTS

**WM. J. NEWTON**  
303 Grand Street  
Greenhouses, Colonial and 24th St.  
Phones: Store 4000—Residence 1972

## MILLINERY

**GILLERLAIN HAT SHOP**  
Fine Millinery  
Prices always reasonable.  
267 Granby Street, Norfolk, Va.

## SHOES

**S. J. THOMAS CO., Inc.**  
"SHOES OF QUALITY"  
Mail order a Specialty  
226 Granby Street

## CLOTHIERS

**BURK & CO.**  
Men's and Boys' Clothes  
HATS AND FURNISHINGS  
ARMY AND NAVY OUTFITTERS

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

**WILLIS-SMITH-CRALL CO., Inc.**  
FURNITURE, CARPENTRY, DRAPERIES, ETC.  
INTERIOR DECORATORS  
Cor. Granby and Freeman Sts., Norfolk, Va.

## CONFECTIONERY

**Huyler's, Whitman's, Page & Shaw's**  
and Other High Grade Confectionery.  
**HOWARD'S, Inc.**, 200 Main Street

## HARDWARE

**Norfolk Hardware Company**  
KEEN CUTTER TOOLS  
AND CUTLERY  
115-117 Washington Street Tel. 7447

## BOSTON

## LEGAL NOTICE

**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS**  
Supreme Judicial Court  
Suffolk, ss. No. 1055. In Equity.

In the matter of the petition of William B. de las Casas et al., petitioners, for appointment of commissioners to determine payments by cities and towns under Acts of 1899, Chapter 439.  
Whereas the above matter has been recommended to the undersigned, appointed commissioners in the above-entitled cause under the following decree, said decree being made after the opinion in said cause reported in 247 Massachusetts Reports, page 180:  
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS  
Supreme Judicial Court  
Suffolk, ss. No. 1055.

In the matter of the Petition of William B. de las Casas et al., pet'rs.  
DECEASED AFTER ESTATE.  
This case came on to be further heard at this sitting after receipt, and was argued by counsel, and thereupon, upon consideration thereof, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the decree confirming the report of the Appointments Commissioners be reversed and that their report be recommitted to them for further hearing upon the appointment to be made, having regard to the undersigned, appointed commissioners to the cities of Boston and Cambridge by reason of the conduct on the south and north sides of the basin.  
And it is ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the cost of the respective conduits on the north side and the south side of the basin has been determined by the Appointments Commissioners of 1910, and that their determination upon these matters is final, and that any further expenses incurred since July 1, 1910, in connection with these matters are to be dealt with as expenses of maintenance.  
Now, therefore, we the undersigned commissioners hereby give notice that we will meet and hear all parties interested in the above-entitled cause in accordance with said decree on Friday, the seventh day of December next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the office of the Metropolitan Park Commission, Room 318, Kimball Building, 18 Tremont Street, Boston.  
Dated at Boston, Massachusetts, this twenty-fourth day of November, 1917.

ROBERT O. HARRIS,  
JAMES H. P. DYER,  
The Metropolitan Park Commission publishes that the notice in three or more newspapers published in the City of Boston, said publication to be on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of November, 1917, and if it is further ordered that the Metropolitan Park Commission give notice of the time and place of said hearing to all parties appearing in the above-entitled cause by mailing, postpaid, a copy of the above notice and the order thereon on or before November 30, 1917.

## CLOTHING

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Highest prices paid for Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing. Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone and will call at 1298 residence, 1298 Mass. Ave., Cambridge Tel. 202 or 2036. If one is busy call the other.

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## LEGAL NOTICE

**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS**  
Supreme Judicial Court  
Suffolk, ss. No. 1055. In Equity.

In the matter of the petition of William B. de las Casas et al., petitioners, for appointment of commissioners to determine payments by cities and towns under Acts of 1899, Chapter 439.  
Whereas the above matter has been recommended to the undersigned, appointed commissioners in the above-entitled cause under the following decree, said decree being made after the opinion in said cause reported in 247 Massachusetts Reports, page 180:  
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS  
Supreme Judicial Court  
Suffolk, ss. No. 1055.

In the matter of the Petition of William B. de las Casas et al., pet'rs.  
DECEASED AFTER ESTATE.  
This case came on to be further heard at this sitting after receipt, and was argued by counsel, and thereupon, upon consideration thereof, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the decree confirming the report of the Appointments Commissioners be reversed and that their report be recommitted to them for further hearing upon the appointment to be made, having regard to the undersigned, appointed commissioners to the cities of Boston and Cambridge by reason of the conduct on the south and north sides of the basin.  
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Dated at Boston, Massachusetts, this twenty-fourth day of November, 1917.

ROBERT O. HARRIS,  
JAMES H. P. DYER,  
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## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

POSITION desired as trimmer in millinery department; refs. Address V 11, Monitor Office, Boston.

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Must to match 2 1/2 Gns.LINGERIE  
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are required, because we design all garments  
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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

MRS. FISKE SEEN  
IN "MADAME SAND"Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

"Madame Sand," a biographical comedy in three acts by Philip Moeller, with the title role played by Mrs. Fiske, and presented by Klaw & Erlanger and George C. Tyler, under the direction of Arthur Hopkins, at the Criterion Theater, New York City, evening of Nov. 19, 1917. The cast:

Rosalie.....Jean Robb  
Madame de Musset.....Muriel Hope  
Madame de M.....Walter Schellin  
Cassini Duvauant.....Ben Lewin  
Dulot.....Walter Kingsford  
Henrich Heine.....Ferdinand Gottschalk  
Alfred de Musset.....Joe Ruben  
Mrs. Julie Aurore Lucille Amandine  
Duvauant (George Sand).....Mrs. Fiske  
Doctor Giuseppe Pagello.....John Davidson  
Laurota Violenta.....Olin Field  
Mlle. de Fleury.....Marjorie Hollis  
Mlle. Rolande.....Imogen Fairchild  
Mlle. de Latorre.....Caroline Koch  
Franz Liszt.....Oswald Meach  
Frederic Chopin.....Charles Peyton  
Lachry.....Charles Peyton

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It was inconceivable that any dramatized biography of Madame Sand could have been written around any features of her career other than those numerous occasions when she was loving some man as she had never loved before. No doubt the problem of selection puzzled Mr. Moeller even more than it does the compiler of the usual stage biography. He has solved it by training the spotlight on Alfred de Musset, Dr. Pagello and Frederic Chopin. Description, in terms of the stage, of Mr. Moeller's conception of Madame Sand's affairs with these three gentlemen shows an episodic play, of scarcely any dramatic power; and yet written with admirable deftness and with and closely allied with Mrs. Fiske's peculiar ability to project what, perhaps, may be called eccentric character. Here and there a line or a situation is unconvincing, but it was not unexpected that Mr. Moeller might find it impossible, in depicting Romans, to refrain from picturing what the Romans do and what they may very well have said under such conditions. Most of the way the kind of freshness of touch expected of Mr. Moeller, as forecast by his one-act pieces on the Washington Square Players' stage, is evident; and all of the way Mrs. Fiske's accomplished charms as both woman and actress raise both character and play to a standard it could never have presumed to attain without her. The author spoke truth when he said: "Mrs. Fiske has made my play."

And yet Mr. Moeller might have waited to see whether future audiences admit by their size and constancy that his play is, in fact, made. Playgoers, and perhaps for a good reason, demand that their drama shall be dramatic. Under the charm of a Mrs. Fiske they may sit with admiration before a series of pictures which are distinguished by all the arid authenticity of caricature. But there is a point at which such admiration palls, and it seems a fair question whether this play does not attain, or rather sink to, that point. Most of the success of Mr. Arles, to be sure, is proof of the popularity of characterization; but in "Disraeli," for instance, there is the drama which is lacking in "Madame Sand."

Each of George's victims swallows bait, hook and sinker with but a single drop of opposing will, and that drop, coming from Chopin at the end, is caused more because, at her side, he is a fish out of water rather than one determined to live out his own life free from the cloying George. In the first act drama impends for a moment, when George and de Musset's mother face each other in contest for him. But the mother capitulates quite shortly, under George's pleading, a pleading sharpened with satire. In the second act there is a fine example of bogus drama which feeds on sound and confusion, when Pagello's Lucetta struggles melodramatically to free him from George. Indeed, the chief fault of the piece seems to be that it is so closely attentive to its opportunities for burlesquing the Madame and her love affairs that it neglects what should be its first business, that of providing scenes of clashing will and intent, upheld by suspense and projected with insight into character.

The result of this shortcoming is that most of the first act comes close to boredom, until the dinner, at which George, Heine, de Musset and Duvauant indulge in sparkling dialogue, begins to attract the interest. Here too, Mr. Gottschalk, with his usual insight, establishes Heine securely as the imperturbable chorus of the piece, his remarks turning the flashlight upon the character of the others. By the last act Heine's quips have become tiresome because they are no longer unexpected. They have been overdone, and the same may be said of George's love affairs. By the time Chopin advances to the chopping block there has been so much slaughter that interest in whether he places his neck gently on it or is forced even to kneel before it matters very little indeed. One episode after another has convinced the audience that the life of all this is of George Sand. A moment of honesty in the last act, when she says something like "What we have been calling love is not love at all," soon glimmers when the author adheres bravely to the scheme of leaving the novelist what she was, and therefore losing her on Chopin.

The Chopin of Mr. Cross and the de Musset of Mr. Ruben were excellent bits of work. Mr. Meach was less happy as Liszt, although there may be good reason to believe that Liszt resembles Lew Fields trying to imitate an aristocrat. No doubt later performances will remedy some of the defects in the presentation, and point up the underlying meaning. Mrs. Fiske has made an unquestionable success of her rôle, casting herself into its amorous arms with fervor, wearing

LEO DITRICHSTEIN  
SEEN IN "THE KING"Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

"The King," comedy in three acts, by G. A. de Caillavet, Robert de Fiers and Emmanuel Arène, presented at the Colman & Harris Theater, New York City, by Colman & Harris, evening of Nov. 20, 1917. The cast:

Serge IV.....Leo Ditrichstein  
Lelornin.....Ben Johnson  
Langlois.....John Delouin  
Marquis de Chambrade.....A. G. Andrews  
Blond.....Frits Williams  
Bourlier.....Robert McWade  
Rivoltet.....William H. Powell  
Rudin.....William Richard  
Bishop of Evreux.....Louis Montjoy  
Mayor of Vigny.....J. M. Handley  
The Mayores.....Josie Stella  
Zelkoff.....Betty Callahan  
Therese Manix.....Dorothy Mortimer  
Martha Bourlier.....Miriam Doyle  
Mlle. Georgette Delaunay.....Cora Witherspoon  
Mlle. Francine l'Egard.....Pauline Smith

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Plays which hold the boards by virtue of satire, clever characterization and wit are a rarity these days. Such a play is "The King," adapted from the French by Leo Ditrichstein. Although the play was first produced in Paris in 1908, no one until now has had the temerity to present it in New York on account of its lack of action. This lack of action is a source of strength in this type of stage offering, and Mr. Ditrichstein is doubtless a little surprised at its reception by the public, for he put the play on only after other plays had failed him.

There is a gallery of newly rich, cabinet ministers and sundry others, drawn with incisiveness, and there is a public which dearly loves its lord, or in this case a visiting king of a small country come to Paris to negotiate a loan. There is the affluent Socialist deputy whose uncouth manners are the bane of his colleagues, whose polished exterior conceals a still more uncouth and narrow vision. Very small people they are, even under the magnifying glass of the authors; it is a puppet show, with conflict and play of wits instead of physical action.

His Majesty, on his trip to Paris, took advantage of his traditional kingly prerogative, and unbent a trifle. It was all harmless, as French farce turns out usually to be; but even so he must pay the price. He must defer to the Socialist deputy and allow the latter to entertain him for a day's shooting. An elaborate reception is of course arranged, and here is a scene rich in broad humor.

The playwrights, among the three of them, manage to get the King locked out at night and he spends the time till sunrise walking about the terrace with his hostess. She, once a shop girl, revels in his courtly attentions, and grants him a single kiss, which, of course, is seen by that considerable portion of the cast which arose early for the hunt. Here we have another rich scene between the members of the cabinet and the Socialist deputy. The question before them is whether or not the Socialist shall demand satisfaction and ruin his country's chances to negotiate a commercial treaty. There is a "ministerial crisis" and after resignations and reappointments the Socialist as balm for his injured pride and as price of his silence is appointed Minister of Commerce, while one who a moment before was commending him for his sense of honor, finds himself displaced by the object of his admiration.

The hand of Mr. Ditrichstein is seen in the adapting and the staging of the piece. Many of the characters as drawn, cast and acted are graphic caricatures. It was the drawing of these characters which pleased the audience as much as the clever lines. Indeed, the intrusion of what mechanical action there was merely interrupted and interest fell. At all other times the stage portraits begot that gentle smile of inward glee on the faces of the audience which is the test of good theatrical writings.

Mr. Ditrichstein was resourceful in the part of the King, the single part which was not in the picture; the play might well have been the product of that jolly band of Royalists which inhabits Paris, and seems to lack a useful occupation. Fritz Williams was a burlesque head of the secret service; Ben Johnson was the Prime Minister, hidden behind much whiskerage; Robert McWade was pitiless in his drawing of the Socialist, and fine casting and individual excellence mark the long list of characters. The play will gain smoothness with a little time and it is hoped that a few inextinguishable lines will be deleted.

## COMMUNITY THEATER, PASADENA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PASADENA, Cal.—The Community Players, for their opening bill at the Shakespeare Club House, prepared the following plays: "The Song of the Lady Lotus-Eyes," by Benjamin A. Purington; "The Critics," by St. John Ervine; "Neighbors," by Zona Gale, and "Pierre Patelin," Thirteenth Century French farce. Gilmor Brown, the director, headed the Savoy Stock Company in Pasadena last year, where the good work done started the movement for a community playhouse. The local center of the Drama League of America, and various artistic, musical, educational, business and general cultural interests are cooperating. Concerts, art exhibitions and lectures are to be given, as well as special performances by the Children's Educational Theater. Later it is hoped to build a community playhouse for the more ample housing of all these activities.

COMEDY BY MORETO  
REVIVED IN MADRIDBy The Christian Science Monitor special  
Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Decidedly the most important event in the busy autumn theatrical season in Madrid so far has been the staging at the Teatro Eslava of one of the old classic comedies by a genius of the Siglo de Oro. This was "La Adultera Penitente," attributed to Agustín de Moreto y Cavana, and none of this generation, or perhaps of many preceding it, had previously had any opportunity of witnessing such a presentation; indeed, no evidence is offered to us of its ever having been produced since those days of the golden age of Spanish poetry and drama, when Moreto lived and worked, and perhaps to some extent flourished. To bring out the neglected stocks of Castilian classical antiquities such a forgotten work as this, in many respects characteristic of its period, and abounding with a richness of poetic thought and imagination, with the element of mysticism very pronounced, and give it a worthy setting and presentation on the boards of a theater in Madrid in the Twentieth Century and the fourth year of the European War, is no small or unworthy achievement, and the producers at the Eslava are rightly and warmly congratulated upon it. As it is said, they render homage to the Spanish dramatic genius of the past, and at the same time they present a splendid spectacle.

Moreto was born in Madrid in 1613, and accomplished his early studies in Alcalá. He wrote more than 100 comedies, and he made the poor the heirs of all he left behind him. The dramatists and poets of that brilliant period had a way of living somewhat tumultuous lives, but to this general rule Moreto was an exception. His was a quiet, reflective way, and in the matter of his work, although he did not rise to the heights of some of his contemporaries—far from that—there are deep qualities in his comedies. There are wise and moral thoughts in them, and they are free from the vulgar jests that abound in the work of some others. But there is this to be said also, that the charge of plagiarism is laid heavily against him. So it was with others of the great of his time, and it is said that there were no dramatists of the period, in any country, who were immune from it, nor could be so, completely, in all the circumstances of the case. It comes about then that there are certain doubts about this very comedy, now produced at the Eslava. It is not given a place in any of the Castilian classical collections that are published in modern times; but for the matter of that, few, if any, of his comedies are.

But in the old catalogues it is placed among his early works, and that he was at least mainly responsible for it there can be no doubt; but two others are regarded as having been in some way associated with it, one being Jerónimo de Cacer, author of the famous "Vejamén," and the other Juan de Matos, who was a fellow-student with Moreto at Alcalá. These things have been much discussed in literary and dramatic circles in Madrid in recent times, and they, and others with them, were the subject of a brief and interesting lecture by Señor Gregorio Martínez Sierra just before the production. It is Señor Sierra who has written the adaptation of the comedy, as it is now presented, and he has done so with fine judgment and skill. He has divided it into three acts and ten scenes.

It is a kind of work that is not written now, in Spain or elsewhere, because, as we are told in Madrid, these are days of materialism, and instead of the dramatists concerning themselves with mystical subjects and epics in the lives of the saints, they devote themselves to plain and perplexing problems of modern life and manners. But in the time of Moreto it happened even that a law was ordained by the Council of Castile that no more comedies must be produced that were the result of the simple and unfettered imagination of the author, but only stories from the lives of the saints. It seems that the public of the time were wanting something quite different; anyhow, the restrictions were not of long duration. This play, then, is a comedy of a saint, according to the regulation.

The first act is the best, although there are particular doubts as to how much Moreto had to do with it. The adapter has held to an anachronism by the authors who gave Twentieth Century characteristics to the people of those far-distant times, and it is urged that he has done so wisely in that by this expedient the general and desirable atmosphere of unreality is encouraged. The general view is that this is no great comedy, but that it is a most notable and effective production, and a great event in the season of Madrid.

## NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—What used to be the Garrick on West Thirty-fifth Street opens this week, under the guidance of M. Jacques Copeau, as the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier, presenting Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin." The director and his company, in a prologue entitled "L'improvisation du Vieux Colombier," discuss the ideas and aims of the new theater, and characters representing the epochs of comedy will take part in the ceremony of the coronation of Molière. In the Molière comedy M. Copeau plays the leading rôle; the cast including François Gournac, Louis Jouve, Marcel Millet, Jean Sarmet, Jane Lory, Madeleine Geoffroy, Marcel

"THE WILLOW TREE"  
STAGED IN LONDONBy The Christian Science Monitor special  
theater correspondent

"The Willow Tree," fantasy of Japan by J. Harry Bearins and Harrison Rhodes, produced by Mr. Gilbert Miller at the Globe Theater, London, Oct. 22, 1917. The cast:

Nogi.....Michael Sherbrooke  
Kimura.....Leon M. Lion  
Geoffrey Fuller.....A. E. Matthews  
Edward Hamilton.....Owen Nares  
John Charles Goto.....Ben Field  
Tomotada.....George Elton  
The image.....Miss Renée Kelly  
A Bird Seller.....Donald Searle  
A Priest.....Herbert Greville  
A Fish Seller.....J. Sibley Hicks  
A Street Singer.....Miss Haldea Wright  
Mary Temple.....Miss Renée Kelly

LONDON, England.—This little Japanese idyl is a frail thing—almost too fragile, in fact, for these strenuous times. Had it waited for peace days it would have been easy to prefer for it a long run. As it is, one can only wait and see whether the playgoer public is able to readjust its thoughts from a practical world to one of pure fancy. Like "Dear Brutus," the new Globe piece is sheer fantasy, but it makes a much bigger demand on one's credulity. For Barrie does not ask you to believe in his magic wood, he gives it to you more or less as a symbol. But the authors of "The Willow Tree" by bringing in the present war at the end of the third act insist on your taking it seriously. It is this intrusion of reality upon the unreal that robs the piece of that remoteness by which alone it can claim acceptance. It dates it, and that is fatal to poetic illusion. However, having once got the "atmosphere"—and the beautiful scenery undoubtedly helps to this end—one is quite ready to allow an image to come to life, if it is going to help the art and poetry of the eastern idyl, and to admit the presence of the young Englishman of today, whose mind runs on things of Japan, with its legends, its lotus boughs and orange blossoms, and who, to forget a love affair at home, has settled himself for life in a shanty in the most beautiful corner of the Japanese garden owned by his English merchant friend. But after accepting all this there come several incidents that dispel one's illusions.

What actually takes place before one's eyes is supposed to be a modern reenactment of a legend of old Japan, told in the play by old Tomotada, the aged wood carver, who has attempted to give the form and features of the heroine in a wonderfully lifelike image. The hero of the story went to live in "foreign overwater land" and was there visited by the tree spirit, Princess Willow Branch. They lived happily and undisturbed till news came that old Japan was at war. The hero refuses to leave his companion, but not wishing him to sacrifice his honor for his love, she makes him cut down the unfriendly willow tree "which brings too much dishonorable shade upon our garden hut," upon which the spell is broken and the willow princess returns to the heart of the tree, while he goes back to his country to become a famous and victorious general. But the patriotism of the old story does not translate into terms of the present-day, and in attempting it the play becomes incongruous. Old Tomotada, by the way, lets fall that a mirror being considered the soul of a woman, one placed near the heart of the image might bring it to life. For his part he had never tried it, as he held women were safest when silent. But young Pygmalion tries the charm, and is not disappointed, for his Galatea comes radiantly to life, behaves in the "babylonic" fashion of Madame Butterfly, whom she resembles all too strongly, prattles about fish, flowers, birds and love, overhears her English rival, who has come from England, talking dirty versus love to Hamilton; persuades her servant to cut down the willow tree and returns to the heart of it, but not before she had urged Hamilton to answer his country's call, as his prototype had done many years before.

What might be called the "blue china" romance of the play is charming. There are scenes, worded, colored, dressed and acted such as only Mr. Benrmo knows how to make. Such as he gave, in fact, in the best moments of his "Yellow Jacket," and his speech of the first night in which he said the reception given his piece was worth coming a few thousand miles for, showed at least that he recognized a sympathetic public here apart from the fate of his play. Indeed, if there is a fault more noticeable than any other in "The Willow Tree," it is that it is not allowed to be imaginative enough. There are too many prosaic intrusions. Hamilton's English girl, for example, need never have appeared, and there was no advantage in Miss Renée Kelly doubling the part, for indeed the knowledge of the "quick change" was rather disturbing than anything else. The piece cries loudly for music—despite some oriental strains heard "off," for there are some awkward waits while the machinery of the play moves along, notably when the figure is being unwound in the first act. Time and again the character seemed to be just waiting for "what next," like the audience's words or music might have bridged the gap.

Miss Renée Kelly in blue kimono, and pink dress, and radiant jewels, in her jet black hair made a striking picture of the quickened image, though her facial charm and expression were nothing, if not western. Mr. Owen Nares played the romantic Englishman with a steady earnestness that won conviction for a rather uncertain part, while, as his merchant friend, Mr. A. E. Matthews played mightily in the cheerful and easy frankness of his manner. Of the various touches of local color to be found in the cast, nothing stood out so cleverly and, in this case, pathetically, as the figure of the street singer of Miss Haldea Wright.

The White Rats won a victory at the American Federation of Labor convention in Buffalo when a motion for a complete reorganization of union actors, which leaders of the Rats said would break down their organization, was voted down, and they, and a few actors to join the Rats and advising all A. F. of L. organizers to give them every possible assistance was adopted.

## PLAYERS' WORKSHOP, CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A third Chicago little theater, the Players' Workshop, will open its season this month. The School Board has turned over the Fifty-fourth Street school building, now not in use, to the players to see what they can do in the way of developing a community theater. A stage and auditorium seating some 200 have been prepared.

The entire building, says the Players' Workshop announcement, will be devoted to stimulating a community interest in the drama, in art, and in music. In the dramatic programs one act plays and first performances will be the general rule. Chicago authors are to be given preference, but non-residents are also invited to submit their work, and composers are invited to submit one-act operettas and ballets.

This is the second year of the organization. Its membership is stated to be over 300. Frederick Brugger is the director, and J. Blanding Sloan and Charles P. Larsen, art directors. Mrs. Arthur T. Aldis has announced that the Little Playhouse, in Lake Forest will be dark for the rest of the season. It has given several performances this fall.

## LONDON NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

LONDON, England (Nov. 5).—The "Old Vic" is keeping up its reputation for art and enterprise, as this week the second part of "Henry IV" has been staged there. The event has roused considerable interest from the fact that this play is seldom seen on any stage, though it contains much of Shakespeare's most masterly work. Described by one commentator as "a pathetic figure, strong-willed and able, touched in conscience, disturbed about the past, but more fearful of the future, longing for peace and quiet, but ready to don armor and take up the sword, to hold England he loves so well," Swinburne's unbounded admiration for the trilogy (the two parts of "Henry IV" and "Henry V") is well known. In reference to them he wrote: "The multitudinous magnificence of variety in creation which makes it difficult, if not impossible, for any immodest or irrational criticism to attempt an estimate of this trilogy, can be compared with nothing else in poetry or in prose. The flawless quality, the invincible intelligence, the illimitable sympathy and the inflexible apprehension of noble nature and of living truth—the radiance of righteousness—that distinguishes the judgment and treatment of character in these plays casts, Swinburne declares, all other men's efforts into the shade. 'Shakespeare,' he says in concluding his comments on these historical plays, 'is himself alone; he could have taken up Homer in his right hand and Dante in his left.'"

The performance at the Victoria Hall was marked by the fact that the part of Prince Hal was played by a woman, and excellently did Miss Sybil Thorndyke carry out her task, bringing credit not only to herself, but to the whole enterprise, which, thanks to the energies and steadfastness of purpose of Miss Lillian Bayliss and Mr. Ben Greet (the Falstaff of the event), more than ever justifies the appeal that is being made to put this "workingman's" temple of true art on a sure footing.

The Queen has signified her intention of being present at the New Theater on Nov. 16, when a matinee of Hubert Henry Davies' successful comedy, "The Mollusc," will be given to support the funds of the Shoreditch School for Mothers. The cast will include Miss Mary Moore, Miss Grace Toller, Mr. Otto Stuart and Mr. Sam Sothorn. The piece was originally given at the Criterion by Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore in 1907.

"Loyalty" is the title of a new play to be produced by Messrs. Vedrenne and Eadie on Nov. 21. The author apparently prefers to remain anonymous. Also the name of the theater is not yet disclosed. This is an unusual proceeding after the date has been announced, but as regards the theater it is obvious that all the available places being now occupied, a new tenancy of any one of them would publish the termination of the current play, which naturally wants to run to the last moment. For it is curious how business falls away when the withdrawal is announced, except in the case of the "big successes."

"Billeted" at the Royalty is proving so popular that the idea of Messrs. Vedrenne and Eadie putting "Loyalty" on there is out of the question. The new play, one gathers, is a kind of "Milestones" of the present war, the dates of the four acts being respectively June, 1914, July and August, 1915, and September, 1916.

A new piece at the Palace Theater is announced for Nov. 27. The title is "Pamela," its form is a musical play, and its author and composer are Messrs. Arthur Wimperis and Frederick Norton.

The list of revivals current and pending includes "Brewster's Millions," playing now at the Queens; "When Knights Were Bold" at the Kingsway; and "Ghosts" at the St. James.

"Topsy-Turvy" will be played for the last time at the Empire Theater on Saturday, Nov. 10. Its successor will be a revue by Mr. A. de Courville and Mr. Wal Pink, entitled "Camouflage."

Theaters are changing hands and being leased and subleased with great frequency. Mr. Cochran, who already has the Ambassadors and St. Martins, has secured another West End theater for musical comedy and operetta productions. He has, of course, pieces running at other places, for instance, "The Better Ole" at the Oxford and "Carmenetta" at the Prince of Wales. But the last theater has been secured on a long lease by Mr. Andre Chariot for musical comedies only. He, like Mr. Cochran, has also other interests, namely, the Vaudeville and the Comedy Theater, where centuries are being scored with the certainty of a crack batsman. Then there is the manifold "control" of Mr. Alfred Butt and of Messrs. Grossmith and Laurillard. They interlace and overlap in bewildering fashion. But the curious fact is that in spite of all the negotiating that is going forward to secure theaters for definite places and stated plays the actual playbills were never more void of novelties.

## HONOLULU FOOTLIGHTS CLUB

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Three one-act plays will be given by the Footlights Club in December for the benefit of the war relief work. Another series is to be given after the holidays. "About Women," a playlet by Mrs. Hamilton P. Agee, who writes under the name of Fannie Heaslip Lea, is one of those to be given.

BENEVOLENT PLAYS  
LIVE, SAYS WARFIELDBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

"No, I am not tired of playing 'The Music Master.' If I were I should have to get another play at once, for audiences would no longer be interested in Anton von Barwig. Hardly a day goes by that some one doesn't write me that they have found this thrice familiar comedy has had a mellowing effect upon them. Every night I have this assurance in the response of the audience to the simple kindness that von Barwig expresses in all his acts. I would not claim that Charles Klein wrote a great play in 'The Music Master,' but he wrote one which will live, I believe. It has not cleverness to make it live; it has benevolence."

David Warfield was talking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor one day last week when there was no matinee at the Colonial Theater in Boston. The actor is especially happy that his play is doing some good in the theater by sending its auditors away, if possible, with a kinder feeling for others than they entered.

"Benevolence," yes, that quality is the distinction of the plays that live, I believe; that is the quality that makes acting memorable. Technically speaking, 'Rip Van Winkle' wasn't a play at all, but a legend; yet Jefferson acted in it for half a century. Through his characterization of the kindly, shiftless Rip, Jefferson expressed his love of the race. Denman Thompson did the same thing for 30 years in 'The Old Homestead,' which is an anecdote, not a play. People long for plays that confirm and renew a belief in their fellow men. We do, instinctively, believe in and love the race, whatever our moods may temporarily testify to the contrary. If this were not so the world would be chaos. We would be had off by the Stone Age, hunting goats for food. The world found that out a long time before Aristotle remarked in his 'Ethics' that happiness is to be found only in making others happy. This war is teaching people to stop being thoughtlessly unkind, and to be consciously kind."

In conversation Mr. Warfield employs the same power of concentration that enables him, as he says, to approach every performance of "The Music Master" as if it were the first night. He has an odd way of winking his right eye for emphasis, where some persons bob their heads, or thump a table or wave their hands about. This wink is as much as to say, "You know that, didn't you? I was just reminding you." And often he laughs that silent laugh of his that all who have seen "The Auctioneer" remember. The lips part and a whole Homeric shout, but never a sound comes out. The laughter stays inside and he winks just a little oftener with his pale blue eyes. He is often frankly baffled in his search for the right word.

"Words, mere words, are futile when you desire to express the simple universal impulses on the stage," Mr. Warfield remarked in reply to a question as to his continual pining down of the text of "The Music Master." "Words are but symbols, you know, of ideas or emotions. When the ramifications of an intellectual idea are to be threshed out, of course, words are invaluable as a means of exchanging and defining opinions, knowledge, facts. But when emotion is to be expressed, words become, for all but the poet anyway, symbols which articulate all too inadequately what we feel. We don't express affection for others in words, but in thoughts and deeds. When 'The Music Master' was put on I used to have a speech explaining what I thought and felt, when von Barwig opens the door in Stanton's house and looks at the portrait of his wife. But I soon stopped saying those lines. If I can't let the audience see what I am feeling in such a situation I am no actor and had better close up shop. So all through the play, I have cut out lines and have cut speeches in half."

"I'm not saying every play could be cut that way. In a drama with an intellectual thesis, of course, explanatory and defining words are indispensable. Because so large a degree of Shakespeare's genius is expressed poetically, his plays can be cut only by one with the greatest sympathy with their lyric element."

"When am I to appear in a Shakespeare play? I can't tell. I am not sure that I ever shall, and I'll tell you. If Mr. Belasco were to present me in a revival of 'The Merchant of Venice' my first performance of Shylock would be measured by Booth's last. That isn't fair, you might say, but it is inevitable under the present theatrical system. Now Booth's most ardent admirers, and probably there are few who have a higher regard for his art than I, would not venture to claim that he was always a great actor. Reliable testimony has it that as a young man he was much as all other talented youths, pleasing his audiences without moving them deeply. He grew up with the great plays, acting this one and that, according to the repertory custom of the times. His Hamlet ripened with his own character, his Shylock gained power with the years, his Iago acquired the subtlety that only the ironies of mature experience bring. The great plays were a part, then, of Booth's life as a man and as an actor. Because he had a noble nature he came to give superb performances. And I would be expected to spring to full Shakespearean stature upon my first entrance as Shylock."

"You see, these things must be considered very carefully," Mr. Warfield winked again, and laughed noisily. "Meanwhile I shall keep 'The Music Master' in my repertory as long as the public shows that it wants me to."



# THE HOME FORUM

## Christian Science Treatment

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE practice is the government of God, understood and demonstrated. It has no formulae, is not manipulated by persons, has no kinship with the workings of the human mind. "It is our ignorance of God," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 390 of the Christian Science textbook, "the divine Principle, which produces apparent discord, and the right understanding of Him restores harmony." It is this right understanding which constitutes Christian Science treatment.

So, Christian Science treatment is an open secret. Being the right understanding of God, it has no concealments, is bent to no hidden end. It is pure prayer, unharassed by personal interests and unfettered by human desires. It outlines no answer, pleads for no results. Christian Science treatment is the spiritual understanding of the presence and the power of God which obliterates everything unlike God. Christian Science reveals what God is, what man is, what Truth is, and the power of Truth; and on that knowledge rests every case of healing.

The teaching of Christian Science acknowledges in the name of treatment nothing less than a pure and holy comprehension of the allness of God. It repudiates much that is ignorantly supposed to be Christian Science treatment. To learn what treatment is, we need to see clearly what it is not. And it is not the transference of human thought, not the action of human will, not the gratification of human desire nor the compassing of human plan. The effort of treatment is not to please nor pamper a material sense of existence, nor to stimulate a material notion of success. For Christian Science does not foster material hopes nor pad

material surroundings with luxury. Primarily it calls mankind to spiritual experiences; weans from material pursuits; severs from love of the world; frees from materiality. Christian Science does not bring health nor success to animality, on the contrary, it strikes animality a deadly blow. It does not safeguard selfishness, hypocrisy, dishonesty, greed, but dispels carnality with all of its ugly results.

Christian Science at once improves the condition of a mortal, but let no one mistakenly suppose it comes to help him to get what he wants to use upon his lusts. It teaches him to want only what is right. Its first and constant work is to purify motive and desire. The motions of the fleshly mind must cease under the government of spiritual understanding. Under Christian Science treatment only righteousness thrives. It fosters only what is fit for heaven and so establishes "in earth, as it is in heaven"—answered prayer.

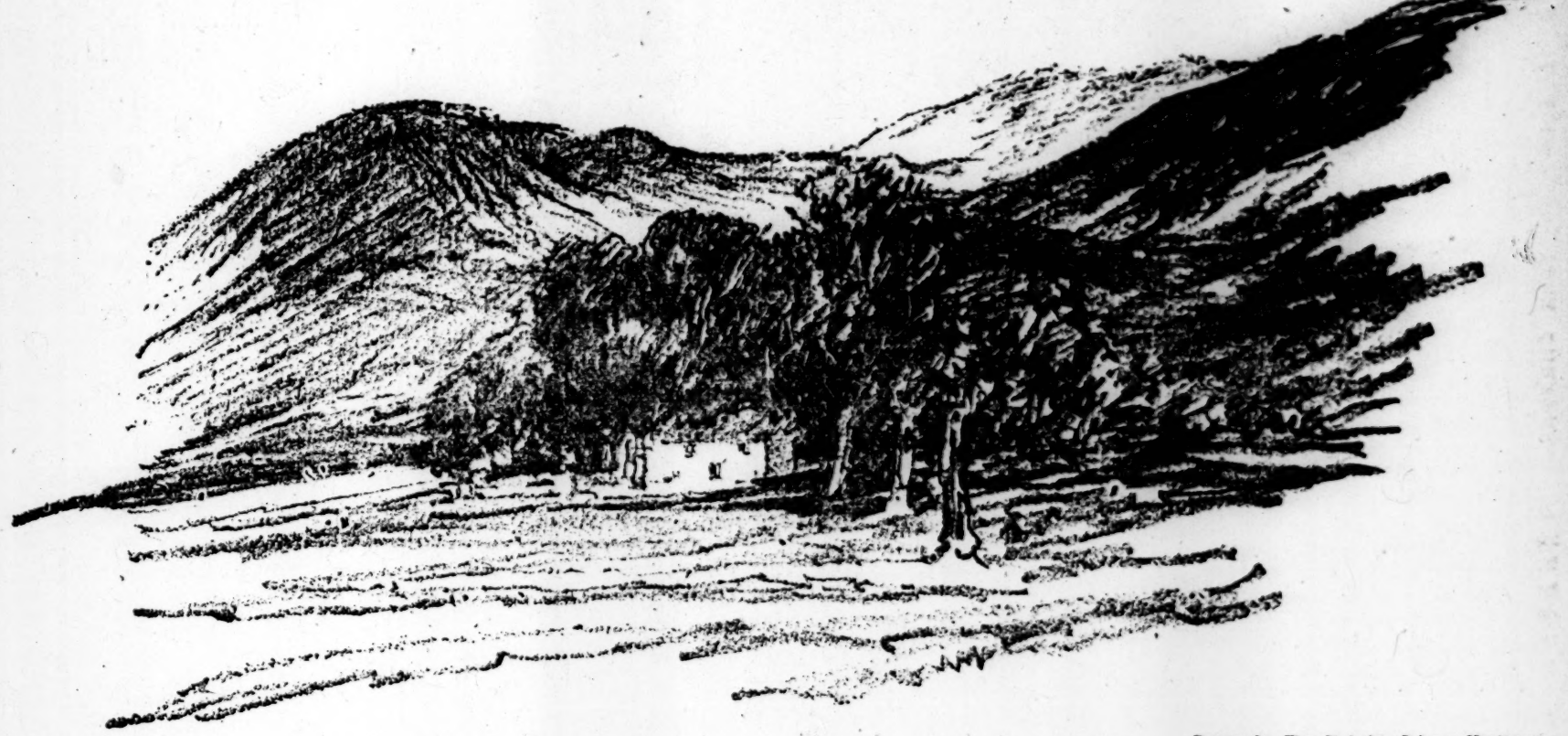
Moral cleanness which shines out first, last, and always is a prime necessity in Christian Science treatment. Without it, there is no true treatment. To see the letter of Christian Science while still swayed by the impulses of your own human nature, and then to believe that your activity under such influence is the demonstration of Christian Science, is to let diabolism claim the garb of angels. To hunt the ways of evil and intellectually to dig about in the means and methods of things carnal, is by no means righteous prayer. There is a wide difference between dealing with evil and associating with it. Spiritual understanding delivers us from this last. The will and plan of divine Mind alone is honored through Christian Science treatment. Spiritual understanding never tries to

run divine purposes into human molds. It knows full well it cannot be done. This clean cut between true treatment and its counterfeit defines that holy thing called Christian Science treatment; shows it to be in essence wholly Christian, pure unbiased prayer; and maintains a flag unlowered to everything that comes falsely in its name.

Christian Science treatment, whether you give it, or receive it, tests you out. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 449 of the Christian Science textbook: "Man's moral mercury, rising or falling, registers his healing ability and fitness to teach." This must be equally true of all phases of Christian Science practice, the healing of disease included. You cannot deceive yourself, in giving or receiving the understanding of God. What you know of God heals the sick. What you pretend to know, or intellectually believe you know, is not a living knowledge of the beatific presence which is always unpenetrated by evil. To exclude sin, disease, and death from experience you must understand life from the standpoint of present immortality. Christian Science reveals God as Spirit, man as spiritual. And if you would spare yourself the pangs of physical suffering you must shed out of thought material beliefs and know man as spiritual. If you would save others from suffering, you must truly endeavor to think and speak and act and live as a citizen of heaven.

To undertake the work of healing the sick through Christian Science is the finest discipline. It demands the demonstration of spiritual goodness. From the New Testament we understand that Christ Jesus lived apart from material beliefs, fasted from them, saw through and through them and through their impious attempt to call themselves man. His exercise of spiritual power over them was spontaneous, because of the life he lived. The Christian Science textbook (p. 52) says of Christ Jesus and of the materialists about him: "His pursuits lay far apart from theirs. His master was Spirit; their master was matter. He served God; they served mammon. His affections were pure; theirs were carnal. His senses drank in the spiritual evidence of health, holiness, and life; their senses testified oppositely, and absorbed the material evidence of sickness, and death."

This attitude of prayer, of consecration, this spiritual attitude spontaneously natural to Christ Jesus, is earnestly striven for by his true followers. And as they attain to it, and only as they attain to it, they are achieving Christian Science treatment.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

### Hall Farm, Wastdale Head, England

Wastdale in Cumberland forms no small contribution to the distinction of the Lake country for not only does it possess the highest of English mountains, the drepest lake, and almost the smallest church—whose roof is said to be made from the hull of a Viking longship—but the boldest

scenery, and the best center for mountain and rock climbing that Lake land affords.

Nowhere can one be more untrammelled and free; free to absorb the mountain air drenched with sweet woody odors; to inquire minutely into the myriad ways of these great hills with their deeply creased velvet sides

and their profound silence, which is broken only by the noisy tumbling little mountain streams, loudly articulating their message as they go. Then, to observe the passing wisps of cloud which drag along the mountain sides, generally at sunset, or are tossed scarwise around their summits. A few farms, a cottage or two, and

one hotel, suffice to contain the inhabitants of this dale, about forty, all told. The hospitality of the cottage folk is delightful, and no matter how outlying their homes may be, the home-made fare is set forth with ready good will. A picture long to be remembered was the effect of Butter-mere as seen from the Scarf Pass on a brilliant September day, with great white clouds scudding along under a heavy breeze, casting their shadows over the sunlit slopes. A turn in the narrow upper ledge of the intervening fell and the lake suddenly burst into view. Hemmed in by tall summits on three sides, it was ablaze with color, the bluest of seas with the reddest of autumn dyes all along the slopes.

In the foreground a little stream had effected a cleavage in the meadowland where cattle were grazing and haymakers were busy with their rakes. Through the thin line of trees fringing the shore the separation between meadow and sea occurred and beyond, just where the valley closed in, a range of giant firs stood sentinel. Out of their green densities the thin white ribbon line of the Honistoun Pass threaded its sinuously until lost in the skyline beyond.

### The Cosmopolitanism of the Russian Character.

"The cosmopolitanism of the Russian character is a striking feature. Indeed, the educated Russian is perhaps the most complete cosmopolitan in the world. This is partly owing," says Prof. William Lyon Phelps in "Essays on Russian Novelists," "to the uncanny facility with which he acquires foreign languages, and to the admirable custom in Russia of giving children in more or less wealthy families, French, German and English governesses. John Stuart Mill studied Greek at the age of three, which is the proper time to begin the study of any language that one intends to master. Russian children think and dream in foreign words, but it is seldom that a Russian shows any pride in his linguistic accomplishments, or that he takes it otherwise than as a matter of course."

"Nothing excites the envy of an American traveling in Europe more sharply than to hear Russian men and

women speaking European languages fluently and idiomatically. When we learn to speak a foreign tongue, we are always acutely conscious of the transition from English to German, or from German to French, and our hearers are still more so. We speak as though it hurt, just as the average tenor sings. I remember at a polyglot Parisian table, a Russian girl who spoke seven languages with perfect ease; and she was not in the least a blue-stocking.

"Now every one knows that one of the indirect advantages that result from the acquisition of a strange tongue is the immediate gain in the extent of view. . . . It is something to be able to read French, but if one has learned to speak French, the reading of a French book becomes infinitely more vivid. With a French play in the hand, one can see clearly the expressions on the faces of the personages, as one follows the printed dialogue with the eye. Here

is where a Russian understands the American or the French point of view, much better than an American or a Frenchman understands the Russian's. Indeed, the man from Paris is nothing like so cosmopolitan as the man from Petersburg. One reason is, that he is too well satisfied with Paris. M. Brunetiere told me that he could neither read nor speak English, and, what is still more remarkable, he said that he had never been in England! That a critic of his power and reputation, interested as he was in English literature, should never have had sufficient intellectual curiosity to cross the English Channel, struck me as nothing short of amazing.

"The acquisition of any foreign language annihilates a considerable number of prejudices. Henry James, who knew Turgenev intimately, and who has written a brilliant and charming essay on his personality, said that the mind of Turgenev contained not one pin-point of prejudice. It is worth while to pause an instant and meditate on the significance of such a remark. Think what it must mean to view the world, the institutions of society, moral ideas, and human character with an absolutely unprejudiced mind! We Americans are skilful of prejudices; . . . and they no doubt help to obscure our judgment, and to shorten or refract our sight. What would be thought of a painter who had prejudices concerning the colors of skies and fields?

"The cosmopolitanism of the Russian novelist partly accounts for the international effect and influence of his novels. His knowledge of foreign languages makes his books appeal to foreign readers. When he introduces German, French, English, and Italian characters into his books, he not only understands these people, he can think in their languages, and thus reproduce faithfully their characteristics not merely by observation but by sympathetic intuition."

### In Praise of Finland

The fairest land is the northern land,  
Where the forest usurps the meadow,  
Where the ground is rocky, barren,  
And dry,  
And no plow has driven a furrow,  
Where towering pines, with mossy  
bark,  
Defiant strain to the sky.  
And high o'er the silent wilderness  
Mid the cloudpack the eagles fly.

The fairest land is the northern land  
Which dreams in the silence ever.  
It binds our hearts with bonds of love  
That none may forget or sever.  
It lures, it silently draws us on  
With urgent and secret wooing.  
It whispers on wild untrodden ways  
Trollsongs in the forest's sighing.

Thou haven to restless and homeless  
thoughts,  
Thou kingdom of lonely dreams,  
Thou northland's endless pine-clad  
heath,  
Peerless thy beauty streams;  
The fairest, dearest land I know  
Is the land of forests, the wide,  
With its harsh, heroic solitude  
Where unborn poems abide.

—Bertel Gripenberg (tr. by Arthur  
Reads).

### Knowledge Bridles the Tongue

Great knowledge, if it be without  
vanity, is the most severe bridle of  
the tongue. For so have I heard that  
all the noises of the pool, the croaking  
of the frogs and toads, is hushed and  
appealed upon the instant of bringing  
upon them the light of a candle or a  
torch. Every beam of reason, or ray  
of knowledge, checks the dissolutions  
of the tongue.—Jeremy Taylor.

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### The Basques in South America

"It is a strange language, this Bas-  
cayan, or Basque; by far the most  
unique and distinctly interesting of  
all the twenty-eight tongues in which  
one may telephone in this great cos-  
mopolitan city of Buenos Aires,"  
writes Charles Lyon Chandler in his  
book, "Inter-American Acquaintance."  
"But it is stranger still when we  
come to study the Spanish settle-  
ment and colonization of the New  
World, called America, how these same  
Basques, who only comprise three per  
cent of the population of Spain and  
who have never occupied more than  
one and one-half per cent of its area  
since Spain became a united kingdom,

should have been to all Spanish Amer-  
ica what the Dorian hive was to  
Greece. . . . For they stretch from  
California to Cape Horn; and we find  
the Basque Eliza active in the Spanish  
settlement at Nookta Sound in 1789,  
which was as far north as the Span-  
iards ever tried to settle."

"Not very long ago the governor of  
the northernmost Mexican province,  
and the mayor of Punta Arenas in  
Chile, the southernmost city in the  
world, were Basques; and it is only  
thirteen years since three Basques  
were all at one and the same time  
presidents of the Argentine Republic,  
Chile, and Uruguay—Uriburu, Ur-  
rizar, and Idiarte Borda. This coinci-  
dence merely repeated what had hap-  
pened about one hundred years before,  
when Mendinueta was Viceroy of New  
Granada at the same time that Azanza  
was Viceroy of Mexico. As regards  
the explorers and discoverers, both  
Buenos Aires and Montevideo were  
founded by Basques, Juan de Garay  
and Pedro de Zavala; La Rioja and  
Jujuy were both founded by another  
Basque, Juan Ramirez de Velasco;  
Pasqual de Andagoya was the first  
governor of the city of Panama;  
and Martin de Zubietta explored  
the Straits of Magellan in 1581. Long  
before this, Magellan's second in com-  
mand, Sebastian d'Elcano, the first  
captain to round the world, also came  
from the Basque provinces. . . .  
Echeogoyen was a colonial administrator  
in Santo Domingo; while Diego de  
Ibarra explored that part of Mexico  
which he called Nueva Vizcaya for his  
native land. Remember that Uruguay  
was also once called Nueva Vizcaya.  
The great river Parana was first ex-  
plored and developed by Diego Mar-  
tinez de Iraia and his Basques in  
1548."

"When you have a people who speak  
their own language, when everybody  
about them has had to go to the Latin  
to borrow theirs, and who are proud  
of this unique and highly specialized  
method of expression of their own;  
who are better in defense than in at-  
tack, who are willing to take the re-  
sponsibility of being an emperor of the  
Mexicans or taking charge of a few  
sheep on the lonely pampas, you have  
one of the finest types of the modern  
pioneer."

"You cannot have a language now-  
adays without having a literature. We  
meet with traces of a Basque litera-  
ture first of all very nearly one thou-  
sand years ago, in A. D. 980. . . . In  
1571 the translation of the Protestant  
Bible into Basque was ordered by  
Jeanne d'Albret; it was printed at La  
Rochelle. Not long after we have the  
first American epic poem—the 'Araucana'  
of Alonso de Ercilla—which was  
written by a Basque. Now open your  
Cotton Mather's 'Magnalia' and read of  
the wonder-working providences of  
the Almighty in New England, or read  
Michael Wigglesworth's sweetly cheer-  
ing words on the eternal damnation of  
infants in his 'Day of Doom,' and tell  
me if there is anything in the 'Araucana'  
like that. It is dully and dryly  
written in spots, I will admit, but we  
have flashes of quaint beauty through-  
out. The Basque Pedro de Ona's little  
sonnet of 1602, to the oldest Ameri-  
can university, that of the flourishing  
university of San Marcos, is like some  
old leather-backed chair you can still  
buy in Cuzco or in the Bolivian high-  
lands."

### Help Thyself

Help thyself, good-for-nothing,  
With the gift that God gives thee;  
Thou hast full power  
To make thyself worthy.

Thou canst not be conquered  
Save thou art willing.  
Stronger is grace  
Than every adversity.

—Savonarola.

### Whistler's River Scenes

"Chelsea, where Carlyle and Whis-  
tler lived, was at that time a quiet  
district, a kind of isolated suburb of  
London. Cheyne Walk consisted of a  
row of old and picturesque houses,  
looking out on to a garden planted  
with trees which extended almost to  
the bank of the river. There the  
painter found subjects ready waiting  
for him. The Thames, Chelsea Old  
Church, with its square tower, Bat-  
tersea Bridge, with its great piers,  
which Whistler delighted to introduce  
into his etchings and pictures, these  
continually intrigued his vision when  
he lived in Cheyne Walk. This tran-  
quil and unique spot was full of charm  
for artists, and, in addition to Carlyle  
and Whistler, at that time Rossetti,  
Swinburne and Meredith also lived  
there," writes Theodore Duret.

"In 1871 he published, through Ellis  
& Green of London, a series of sixteen  
plates, known as his 'English Set,' and  
consisting principally of views of the  
Thames produced at different periods.  
Rising above the river are seen Chelsea  
Church, Hungerford and Westminster  
bridges, the warehouses where the  
cargoes are discharged lower

down, the long strings of barges and  
lighters, vessels moored against the  
docks or ships bringing fish to Bill-  
ingsgate Market.

"These views of the Thames are  
rare creative visions which, with all  
their wealth of exact detail, preserve  
their forcefulness intact and pierce to  
the very heart of things. They are  
akin to those pictures of the extraordi-  
narily faithful Dutch masters, the ef-  
fect of which is to produce a kind of  
transposition in the mind of the spec-  
tator who views the actual scene that  
has been represented, causing him to  
attribute its living reality to the  
painter himself, so that when he sees  
a field in Holland with grazing cattle  
he exclaims: 'What a fine Cuy!'"  
Similar exclamations have been ut-  
tered by critics familiar with the  
works of Whistler, and especially  
with his nocturnes. The German  
Muther and the French Gustave Ge-  
froy tell us, independently of one an-  
other, that on crossing the Channel  
at night, when they came upon the  
English coast, and saw the points of  
light piercing the mist and the gloom,  
they exclaimed: 'A Whistler!' The

same sort of expression must have  
been provoked by these views of the  
Thames.

"It is a remarkable thing, however,  
that they first gave the English public  
an impression of strangeness and nov-  
elty. Artists had not yet learned the  
humility of vision that condescends to  
things of low degree. The London of  
buildings and business had been dis-  
regarded as vulgar and prosaic. Art-  
ists, when they wished to draw or  
paint the Thames, were accustomed to  
go up the river to Richmond or Hen-  
ley, where they discovered those views  
which alone seemed to them to possess  
the qualities of dignity and pictur-  
esqueness. There are artists, however,  
who draw from within themselves the  
charm and beauty that are revealed in  
their works. As soon as Whistler had  
recorded those aspects of the Thames  
in mid-London, which before had ap-  
peared so mean and commonplace, the  
charm that they had to offer began to  
be recognized, and he was followed by  
a crowd of imitators who devoted pen-  
cil and needle to the rediscovery of the  
hitherto neglected London of the river-  
side."

### The Valley of the Sacco

Serene, standing out fair and distinct  
—a giant pyramid. Peaks trending  
away in perspective into the far dis-  
tance, with a brown and green carpet  
spread at their feet, and towns and  
castles nestling in their recesses.  
Hills reaching out from the Serra  
across the plain to draw near to the  
river, holding aloft on their green  
summits fortresses with their little  
gleaming white towns. To meet them,  
but more cautiously, came forth spurs  
from the Volscian Mountains opposite,  
so varied in their outlines as to give  
variety to the view.

"Many are the settlements lurking  
in the dark folds of those hills, or  
on their sunny heights. Towers, mon-  
asteries, villages, seeming to sport in  
the summer air, yet with an epic repose  
over them all. The outlines of these  
mountains against the purest blue of  
heaven are so sharp as to delude the  
eye. You seem as if able to float over  
and wander amidst their shining peaks  
in the fresh air of that high region.  
Where the Serra range dips, some soft  
snowy, or purple-tinted peak of the  
wild Abruzzi peers up, suggesting yet  
further horizons. Out of the silvery  
clouds peep more and more mountain  
peaks; shadowy, of many forms, some  
like domes, others like obelisks, lead-  
ing the imagination far away into re-  
mote 'Sandal-land,' on the banks of  
the beautiful Liris.

"Who can paint this Lattian land-  
scape, when all its mountains glow  
in iridescent purple tints, and the wide  
valley below grows darker and darker,  
and night creeps slowly up from be-

hind the broad, glowing wall of the  
Serra, and then seems to wipe out one  
by one, with her dark hand, all the  
little towns that had been shining  
there, till they are swallowed up in  
gloom? The windows of Serrone  
sparkle in the rose-red sunset rays,  
then Rojate; then, above there, Piglio;  
one after another they are extin-  
guished; even Castel Pagliano is gone,  
but behind her the last rays flicker  
still on the casements of a dark tower,  
which may now be discovered miles  
away on its hill, and which from the  
mass of its buildings looks greater  
than any other town in the Campagna.  
So it seemed to me the first evening  
I ever saw it, and then I knew from  
the character of its surroundings it  
must be Anagni, the native town of  
Boniface VIII."

"The impression made by a great  
landscape is enhanced to every think-  
ing being if he knows it to be bound  
up with, or vivified by, historical asso-  
ciations. This Lattian valley at our  
feet is the very key of the kingdom of  
Naples. It was the military highway  
of all her armies in the Middle Ages;  
of the Goths and the Vandals; of Bel-  
sarius and the Lombards; of Bel-  
sarius and the two Othos; of the Ho-  
henstaufen, and even of the swarms of  
Saracens, Frenchmen, and Spaniards  
of later times. In short, countless  
multitudes have watered their horses  
at the Sacco river as they passed  
through the Virgilian meads, across  
the Liris, and onward to the paradise  
of Naples."



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### Lord Chelmsford's Advice

"I WOULD suggest to honorable members," Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, said at a recent meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, at Simla, referring to Mr. Montagu's approaching visit to India, "that the intervening time before his arrival might be spent in quiet examination of the arguments to be submitted to him. For myself, I am anxious that when Mr. Montagu arrives we should have ready to place before him all the material which will enable him to form a reasoned judgment. He should find a calm atmosphere, suggested policies, carefully thought out, and supported by sober arguments and concrete facts and a spirit of sobriety dominating every one of the issues to be considered."

Those who know India will be inclined to admit that no more useful advice than this could be given to the country, at the present time. India is about to be afforded a great opportunity. The British authorities are approaching the Indian question and all it involves in a spirit of the most genuine open-mindedness. On the express declaration of more than one statesman, speaking with authority, the British Government fully appreciates the significance of the events of the last few years, as far as India is concerned, justly appraises the difference which the Indian attitude has made in the position of the Indian people, and is fully determined to meet the desires and aspirations of the nation, as far as they can be met. As Lord Chelmsford has stated, the goal of the British Government in India is "the endowment of British India, as an integral part of the British Empire, with self-government."

Now, as was very generally recognized when the announcement of Mr. Montagu's approaching mission to India was made public, few men could have been chosen for the task who would have better expressed this attitude of the British Government than Mr. Montagu. Mr. Montagu has always shown, in regard to India, a desire and a determination to shake himself free, as far as possible, from all that is merely "traditional" in the British rule in India; to recognize the tremendous changes which are being brought about by education and by the more enlightened rule of more enlightened rulers, and to be prepared to reconsider the whole matter of government, at any moment, de novo. "You cannot," Mr. Montagu recently declared, "change completely the policy adopted towards a country, as the British Government has recently changed its policy towards India, by making such large calls upon it for the defense of the Empire, and, at the same time, hope to maintain intact a system of government which was inaugurated when the country was seriously distrusted, and when any idea of self-government, even in the most limited sense, was not even on the political horizon." Mr. Montagu is, however, fully aware of the magnitude of the task, and does not minimize its difficulties. He quite admits Professor Ramsay Muir's "first prerequisite" to understanding the country, namely, that India is "a big place." He is by no means blind to the fact that articulate India is not alone India, but only a very tiny part of India, and that a just government must see to it that, when self-government is finally realized, it shall not be the government of the many by the few.

For several years past the demand for self-government has gained in volume very rapidly in India. Indian statesmen have kept it to the front as a political issue, and they have found increasing support for their views amongst British statesmen at home and in India itself. The views put forward in many quarters, however, have often been wild, visionary, and utterly impracticable. In a country where debate on such an issue would be keen and eager, immoderation has, all too often, been the rule, and it called for the wisdom of an Aga Khan to exhort his fellow countrymen not "to try and seize the fruit before it was ripe," or of such a man as the Hon. Ambica Chran Mazumdar to declare courageously, as he did to the Indian National Congress, "On our part, gentlemen, we must be content to ascend step by step."

Lord Chelmsford's appeal, therefore, is as timely as it is forcible. India has given a demonstration of loyalty to a righteous cause, during the last three years, that is an inspiration in two hemispheres. She has shown that, in the time of crisis, all that is best in the country can get together where all that is best in the country would naturally be looked for, and should certainly be found. She has a good cause, and she has an opportunity of laying it before an impartial and friendly envoy. She would do well, therefore, as Lord Chelmsford says, to have ready to place before this envoy the material which will enable him to form a reasoned judgment, and to let him find in the country that spirit of "sober argument and concrete fact" which alone is worthy of a great people.

### Industrial Peace

NEITHER an arrangement nor a basis of an arrangement in the wage controversy between the railroad brotherhoods, or unions, and the railroad companies of the United States has been reached, but the conference between the conflicting interests and the President, on Thursday, has resulted in confirming the hope of the nation that, whatever the present differences between the men and the managers, or however protracted may be the process of adjusting these differences, transportation is not to be interrupted during the war. That is the point of greatest moment. The understanding means that the interests of the nation are to be regarded, by both the brotherhoods and the corporations, as paramount to every other consideration.

The men have followed the example of the managers in placing their case in the hands of the President. After a two-hour discussion, in which the United States Board of Mediation took a prominent and useful part, a promise was obtained from the representatives of the brother-

hoods that if their demands for an increase in wages should reach a crisis, they would consider any solution which might present itself in a patriotic spirit, and would cooperate with the Government to the utmost in arriving at a just and equitable, as well as patriotic, conclusion. The brotherhoods stand upon their claim for an advance in wages approximating 40 per cent, or, to all intents and purposes, where they stood when the Adamson law was enacted, and have left the matter of adjusting their demand, and the refusal of compliance on the part of the companies, to the President. The companies had already pledged themselves not to take any step likely to precipitate a strike. The President's task, therefore, is one of conciliation as well as of arbitration. It would be one far more difficult of accomplishment, and one to all appearances hopeless, in view of the state of railway finances, if he did not have within his reach the means of helping both sides in a practical way.

Even if the railroad managers were disposed to grant the brotherhoods' demands at this time, they could not do it for lack of means. They have committed themselves so far as to make it clear that they would grant the demands if they could. It is the President's purpose, apparently, to see that the railroad companies are placed in a position where they can increase their net revenues so as to be able to increase the wages of their men. This can be done by securing concessions on rates from the Interstate Commerce Commission, or through the enactment of remedial legislation by Congress.

Two things are necessary to the speedy accomplishment of a result that will insure something more than a stop-gap settlement of the present dispute. The railroad owners must be able to show, as the managers believe they can, that higher rates and Government aid are essential to the welfare of the transportation system of the country, and the railroad employees must be able to show, as the brotherhood chiefs claim they can, that a higher scale of compensation for railroad workers is necessary to the efficiency of the transportation lines and just to the transportation workers. With this showing complete, public opinion will influence Congress to do its part.

Meanwhile, despite the activities of alien mischief-makers, spies, and conspirators, the outlook for industrial peace during the war has at no time been brighter than it is now, and this is of itself sufficient to cheer the approaching Thanksgiving season.

### Contradictions in Oil

WHETHER a systematic and earnest effort has ever been made, on the part of public or private interests, to discover or determine the exact status of the petroleum situation in the United States, it is impossible to say; at all events, such a thing has never been accomplished. It is doubtful if even the great oil companies have approximate knowledge of the oil resources of the country. Some of the statements made in their behalf justify the belief that their expert geologists and statisticians content themselves with guessing. As for the ordinary oil producers, and those who take periodical observations of activities, among the so-called independent groups, little is to be learned that is not based on superficial knowledge of the facts.

There should not be so much mystery. Lack of accurate information regarding the supply, visible and invisible, accounts for the ease with which excessive prices may be assessed against consumers, and for the little difficulty which the oil interests experience in collecting them. Reports from the various oil-producing fields tend to confuse rather than enlighten. Today, the nation is warned that the production of crude petroleum is declining at an alarming rate; tomorrow it is shown that more crude petroleum is being pumped and tanked than the pipe lines and tank lines can transport and distribute. Indeed, if honest investigation be carried on, even in an unskilled and unobtrusive way, it will be found that the "shortages" and "famines" in oil and gasoline, like those in almost every other commodity, are traceable, primarily, to inadequate transportation and distribution.

Take two examples by way of illustration: The geological officials of Kansas say that more than 6,000,000 barrels of crude petroleum are stored in that State, waiting for a pipe line, or for sufficient tank cars to be hauled to a refinery. This oil is valued at \$12,000,000 in the present market. Some of the stock has been in storage since the fall of 1915, and, therefore, through a period in which the big oil combinations have been excusing excessive prices on account of "short production." Kansas comment on the matter, as shown by special correspondence, is summed up in the statement: "With so large a quantity of oil in storage, there should be little or no prospect of a shortage of gasoline, kerosene, and other petroleum products, whenever facilities are available to get this oil to market." There's the rub! It is not the production of oil, in the present situation, that determines the supply, it is the facilities for getting the produced oil to market!

The owners of the stored oil in Kansas, according to credible information, are not holding their stock for higher prices. On the contrary, they are willing and eager to sell. What is preventing them from selling? The interests that are concerned in keeping down the supply, and that are able to keep it down by reducing the pipe-line and tank-car facilities to the minimum, might be able to answer that question. In almost any other country under the sun they would be compelled to answer it, promptly and truthfully.

In Oklahoma there is no surplus production; in fact, according to the geological survey of that State, production has declined during the last few months. Is it because the wells are giving out, or because the companies operating them do not want a maximum, or even an average, output? That is another question which only those who are in the secrets of the oil industry can answer. But, in order to show once more how little production has to do with available supply, or with price, let there be quoted a brief passage from the aforementioned Oklahoma correspondence. It runs: "Oklahoma is the center of the gasoline industry, yet the cost of the refined product in this State is greater than in surrounding states. Gasoline sells in Oklahoma at from 21 to 30

cents a gallon, while in other near-by states the price ranges from 19 to 21 cents."

Here we have an object lesson, not only in domestic petroleum economics, but in domestic commodity distribution, both of which are unsound, and both of which are crying loudly for early and radical reformation.

### The Returned Soldier

ONE of the great problems of the near future, already, indeed, calling for practical handling, is the problem of the returned soldier. In view of the immense economic changes which have taken place, the entrance of women into practically every calling, and the proof which they have afforded of their fitness for these callings, the tremendous developments in certain trades, developments which must necessarily be maintained for many years after the war, and the almost complete abolition of other industries, the greater part of the problem can achieve solution only when the demand for solution becomes imminent. Every day, however, sees the question more clearly defined, and helps to separate the practical proposal from the impracticable proposal.

One of the most immediate problems is that of the partially disabled soldier. Already, those who are endeavoring to solve it are in possession of all the factors, and, where any particular scheme has been adopted, sufficient time has elapsed for some, at any rate, of its defects and virtues to be seen. One of these difficulties is referred to in the Blue Book recently issued by the British Government, covering the operations of the Statutory Committee of the Royal Patriotic Fund in the United Kingdom. "It is specially difficult," this report declares, "to get disabled men to accept training for new civilian occupations. Generally, they refuse training, and drift into many temporary jobs at high pay which are at present offered to them."

The question is manifestly not an easy one, but the difficulties are by no means insuperable, if the utmost possible use is made, as it can be made, of this very tendency of the men to take the first job which presents itself, especially if that job happens to be close at hand and well paid. In practically every war establishment, and in many other establishments, there must be many a job which could be undertaken by these men, which, if it did not immediately train them in a new calling, would train them along lines of a new calling, and so open the way for more methodical work later on. The less formality there is about this matter the better. The less it is impressed upon the returned soldier that he is different from other men, the easier will it be for him to find a new place for himself in the world's work. As to the idea, put forward in certain quarters, of segregating these men into colonies or institutions, most people will agree that it should be definitely and finally ruled out of consideration. Institutionalism may sometimes be necessary, but it is never desirable on its own account.

### About Chesterfield House

AS ONE passes out of the Stanhope Gate of Hyde Park, crosses Park Lane and so, by the delightful corner of Dorchester House, down Great Stanhope Street, Chesterfield House is straight ahead. And this is the only view one ever gets of it, for high walls inclose its courtyard, and the somber gates which open on South Audley Street are always closed, save for exits or for entrances. It is not a beautiful house on the outside. Many would pass it by without a second glance, and yet there is about it a dignity and calm, an air of being so sure of itself and its own place as to be quite unconcerned what anyone might think about it, which is all its own. Within it presents, at every turn, with its wide staircase, its lofty rooms, its silence and simple richness, its books and its candles, all that "grace and culture" with which its early history is interwoven.

It is right in the center of things, of course. A stone's throw from Piccadilly, with all its bustle and traffic, Buckingham Palace is only some ten minutes' walk across the Green Park, whilst Downing Street, if one uses the steps from the Horse Guards Parade, but fifteen or less. Then Hyde Park Corner is just round the corner, and Oxford Street at the other end of the Lane. And yet, if one goes out into the courtyard of Chesterfield House, on a summer morning, and sits for a while on one of the green seats amidst a sea of gravel, London comes only as a faint murmur, whilst inside the house it must be almost as silent today as in those days, one hundred and fifty years ago, when the first Lord Chesterfield wrote there his "Letters to His Son." For Chesterfield House is inevitably associated with those days, the days of Swift and Goldsmith, of Gray and Horace Walpole, of Johnson and Cibber; those great days when the dictionary was in the making, and "our good Samuel" with his amanuenses, in that upper room in Gough Square, was trying to keep faith and pace with the printers. It was to this first Lord Chesterfield, of course, that Johnson, full of hope, sent a prospectus of his dictionary. Lord Chesterfield was then Secretary of State, a great political power and a diplomatist much in demand, but he desired, above all things, to be known as protector of letters and of literary men. It was the heyday of patronage, and Lord Chesterfield possessed all that was most required of a patron. Yet all he did for the "much enduring man" of Gough Square was to send him £10. The story of how Johnson, none the less, labored and labored successfully, and finally brought out his great work, and of how Lord Chesterfield then wrote in scholarly praise of it, only to be rebuked by the Doctor in one of the most wonderful letters in the language, is a story well known and oft repeated.

Johnson was not resentful, but, no doubt, when he wrote the letter he was not unmindful of that episode recorded by Boswell, Johnson waiting in Lord Chesterfield's anteroom, whilst Colley Cibber is admitted. "The notice which you have been pleased to take of my labours, had it been early, had been kind; but it has been delayed until I am indifferent and cannot enjoy it; till I am solitary, and cannot impart it; till I am known, and do not want it." So Johnson put his case. More recent research has, to some extent, exonerated Lord Chester-

field, but his neglect must have been very actual to have drawn from so just a man as Johnson so stinging a rebuke.

No doubt Chesterfield erred grievously where Johnson was concerned, but he was, none the less, a man of great culture, even in an age when culture, or, at any rate, the appearance of it, was so much a fashion. He was a clever essayist and epigrammatist, but, above all, he was a great letter writer. His "Letters to His Son" and "Letters to His Godson," written, for the most part, from Chesterfield House, are full of elegant worldly wisdom, keen wit, and exquisite portrait painting, but they are, of course, utterly marred by their singular lack of morality.

### Notes and Comments

THE United States Government will, in all probability, place a third Liberty Loan in February of next year, and, as the second was more successful than the first, it is reasonable to assume that the third will be more successful still. How much greater the oversubscription on the loans thus far floated might have been if everybody asked to purchase them had understood what they were, it is impossible to say. But in a great cosmopolitan population there must have been many who did not grasp what the canvassers were talking about. People are telling, for instance, of one woman who, after she had been visited in the interest of the second Liberty Loan, called on a neighbor and thus related her experience: "Shoost tink, it was a man by my house vat vant to sell me a livery barn! Vat vill I make mit a livery barn, ven I got no horse?"

THE note addressed by Mr. Balfour to Lord Rothschild sanctioning the restoration of Palestine to the Jews was, it is particularly interesting to note, written on November 2, though published on the 9th, and the 2d of November was the day on which the attack on Gaza began. It is a triumph for the Chovevi Zion, those associations of the "lovers of Zion," the modern representatives of the old dream of Jewish restoration. The first congress held by them was in 1897 at Basel, when the national idea was revived, and the Jewish "flag" raised. Since Mr. Balfour's intimation was sent to Lord Rothschild, Gaza has fallen to the British; a seal of certainty to the British Government's promise, bringing within measurable distance the realization of the Jews' old longing for the land of their fathers.

IT is said that the National Commission of Patriotic Societies favors the establishment, in all parts of the United States, of "War Ananias Clubs" for the reception of men and women who circulate false rumors to hamper the successful prosecution of the war. The commission, it seems, proposes that persons found responsible for such stories, after the usual posting of their names, shall be elected to membership in these organizations. Whether this plan of dealing with the false rumor-mongers or some other shall be adopted, it is clear that an effective way of dealing with them should be found. For the present, it might be well for those, into whose ears stories of an evidently seditious, treasonable, or mischief-making character are whispered, to get as close to the source as possible and report it to the proper authorities. This is a time in which every good citizen should be alert and on guard.

A STATEMENT just made by United States Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Democrat, of Nebraska, has direct bearing upon this subject. Mr. Hitchcock is ranking member of the Senate Military Committee. He has been investigating several widely-circulated reports concerning the war preparations of the country, and declares that he has found them to be false in every instance. The story that the American Expeditionary Force in France is not properly equipped, he pronounces utterly groundless, saying that, as a matter of fact, five rifles have been provided for every man. Another story is to the effect that the Liberty airplane motor has proved to be a failure. In this instance, investigation proved that the engine had exceeded, by 100 per cent, the hopes of the Aircraft Board. Helping to suppress the false rumor-monger will be helping to win the war.

M. LOUIS RAEMAEKERS has gone to live in Bath. If Bath knew previously of the intention of the great war cartoonist it might have written, à la Johnson, "If you will come to Bath we shall all be glad to see you." But somehow the presence of the forceful denunciator of kaiserism in the peaceful west-country city, with its old-world air, is something of an anomaly. Perhaps M. Raemaekers regards Bath as offering a welcome change from the strenuousness of the three years' campaign which he has carried on.

EVERY time the name of Lotta Crabtree is mentioned it is followed by a deluge of recollections from newspaper men, in all parts of the United States, who recall her triumphant tours in light opera or musical comedy in past years. The thing that seems to interest them most at the present time is that "Little Lotta" is now, as she has been for many years, a millionairess several times over, and one of the heavy taxpayers of Boston. After singing and dancing herself into a competence, she was content to leave the stage, and she has proved herself to be quite as wise as an investor as she was clever as an actress.

APROPOS of the disposition in many quarters to criticize the Allies for alleged mistakes, it may not be amiss to recall what General Grant once said in reply to a correspondent who felt constrained to refer to the "numerous blunders" on the Union side. This reply was to the effect that while things were not altogether lovely in the Northern camps, there was at least a possibility that things were not any better in the camps of the enemy; so that, really, there was no serious cause for alarm on this score.

THERE is only one just comment on the report from Paris that, in response to an appeal from the Pope, the Austrians have agreed "to spare Venice." Mrs. Beeton, of course, made it, long ago, in the opening sentence of her historic recipe for cooking a hare.